The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1872.—SIX PAGES. NUMBER 271.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, May 11, 1872.

The Methodist Book Concern fraud having enjoyed an unparalleled run as a popular sensation, the managers have decided to keep it on the boards another year, and have accordingly re-cast it to a fresh Committee. This will undoubtedly result in giving the farce "Lanahan vs. Carleton" a new lease of life and popularity.

The Agricultural Department is out of seeds, the entire supply having been distributed some weeks ago. Commissioner Watts might avail himself, in the emergency, of the vast number of politicians who have gone to seed at the Capital, and settled down as Claim Agents and Department shysters. But, as the Reform Republicans have set about the task of weeding out all such, we could not guarantee a healthy crop.

We heard yesterday what the United States Government would do if the correspondence already sent out should fail to bring about an adjustment of the misunderstanding about the indirect claims. And now a telegram from London states that all negotiation has been broken off. So home come the lawyers and pettifoggers of our party in Europe, to get up, before November, a white-washing report of the Administration's management of the affair.

The House of Representatives had pig-iron for its entire menu yesterday—served up in all styles, and accompanied by *sauce piquante* from Banks. The result of the day's debate and voting in Committee was to leave the duty at $6 50 per ton—a reduction of only 10 per cent from the present. But for a clerical error (which may have been done on purpose) it would probably have stood as fixed by the Committee of Ways and Means, at $6.

General O. O. Howard is credited by the California press with going about his errand to the Arizona Indians much more practically and humanely than that ineffable humbug, Vincent Colyer, did. He went to Arizona, undoubtedly, with more or less sentimental outgushing of feeling toward the poor Apaches; but he has not forgotten to call upon the whites of that country also, and to learn the case from their standpoint, as well as from that of their savage enemies. It is to be hoped that these reports are true, and that the scalps of our frontiersmen and of their families may rest more securely upon their heads than formerly, as a result of General Howard's visit.

The Senate Committee on the Arms Sale has done what it was appointed to do—acquitted of blame all persons connected with the sales to Remington, *et al.*, of arms and ordnance stores for the French army. The gist of their report is, that the sales did not violate neutrality; they did not violate the regulations, nor the laws of Congress; nobody made any money out of them; the armament of this country was not weakened; Remington is a gentleman and a patriot, and we must have the German vote, whether or no. If necessary, the Committee would doubtless have declared that there never was a Franco-German war, and this Government never had any breech-loaders. We must not call the Committee a white-washing Committee, nevertheless. Their investigation of Scharz, Sumner, and the Marquis of Chambrun was most searching and severe.

Senator Morton warmly denies all responsibility for the scheme mentioned herein yesterday, to bring himself forward as a substitute for Grant. It is all the work of an insane brother-in-law. Ah, those irrepressible brothers-in-law! The best thing Morton and his chief can do, on kissing and making up the affair, is to *Resolve*, That our brothers-in-law be banished in a body to Timbuctoo for the balance of our political lives. The term would not be so long as to make the sentence a serious one.

By the way, Morton's telegram to Dick Smith, anent this matter, will do for a stereotyped denial, good during the whole campaign. He says (affecting ignorance), "if it is anything dreadful, or extraordinary, it is a lie." An equivalent statement, in another form, would be, "I hereby unqualifiedly deny anything which anybody may say against me during the present campaign."

Mr. Sumner's daily habit of bringing forward his Supplementary Civil Rights bill was not intermitted yesterday. The Senator offered the bill (this time, very properly, as a separate bill, and not as an amendment to embarrass some other equally important measure), and it was placed upon the calendar. The Senate found time to pass Mr. Kellogg's Louisiana Election bill, and to indulge in some scattering discussion of the Cincinnati Convention,—the theme which nobody can keep out of mind now-a-days. In the course of this, Mr. Kellogg, the carpet-bag Senator from Louisiana, made his first (and probably his last) appearance as an interviewer. After denouncing the Louisiana delegates at Cincinnati as "thieves and rascals," he appealed to the Senators from Texas and Georgia for a similar characterization of the representatives of those sovereignties at Cincinnati, to which Mr. Hamilton replied that the Texas delegates represented truly, so far as he knew, the people of that State; that, at any rate, they were not carpet-bag adventurers, like the gentleman who had been assailing them. At this point Mr. Kellogg became disgusted with the personal nature of the discussion, and subsided.

The Vigilance Committee of Caldwell, Sumner County, Kansas, stand ready to execute, with neatness and despatch, all persons brought to their establishment for the purpose. Moreover, they not only take in hanging to do "on short notice," but they will go out hanging or shooting whenever notified of any job of the sort which any citizen desires to have attended to. To explain: A few days ago, these Caldwell Vigilants heard that there was a gentleman named McCarty who had outlived his usefulness; and, though McC. failing to acquiesce in this view of his case, had fled across the border, they pursued him, and attended to his case with their Sharpe's rifles. Leaving their victim to cool off by the roadside, they galloped back to Caldwell only to learn that another fellow at Wellington, "twenty miles away," named Jack Lynch (ominous and significant surname) needed their attention, having been disorderly somehow. So on to Wellington the Committee sped, caught Jack Lynch, dragged him before his mythical namesake, the Judge, and before he could say his prayers, or even Jack Robinson, he had ceased to agitate the limb from which they had suspended him. And the Committee undoubtedly got back to Caldwell in time for supper, and their regular evening hanging for the benefit of ladies and children. We have not yet learned whether any branch of industry besides hanging is practiced in Sumner County.

The Chicago produce markets were rather less active yesterday, but were all higher, except in wheat and lard. Provisions were very quiet. Mess pork was 5c higher, closing at $12.55a12.60, cash, and $12.70a12.80, seller June. Lard was dull at $8.65, cash, and $8.75, seller June. Meats were quiet, at [illegible] for shoulders; 6¼a6½c for short-ribs, and [illegible] for short-clear. Lake freights were more active, at 8½c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet, but firm at 88c per gallon. Flour was stronger, and more active, at $6.50a8.50 for shipping to choice spring extras. Wheat was less active, at about the same range as on Thursday, but closed strong on the call at $1.58½, cash, and $1.58a1.58½, seller June. Corn was [illegible], closing at 47¼a47½c, cash, and 48½a[illegible] seller June. Oats were firmer, at 37c cash, and 39½a39¾c, seller June. Rye was [illegible] higher, at 82a83c for No. 2. Barley [illegible] higher, closing at 62c for No. 2. The [illegible] trade was fairly active and steady at yesterday's closing prices, sales making at [illegible] for common to choice. Cattle were in demand, and prices ruled steady. [illegible] were quiet and unchanged.

POLITICAL.

Growing Disaffection Among Administration Congressmen.

Morton's Alleged Intrigue—What the Senator Says About It.

The Spirit of the Times in the Cincinnati Nominations.

Why Senator Sumner was Not Mentioned as a Candidate.

A War with Spain Believed to Be one of Grant's Electioneering Devices.

Progress of the Liberal Republican Movement in Tennessee.

Growing Disaffection Among Administration Congressmen—Morton's Intrigue for the Succession—The Connecticut Senatorship—Judge Davis' Position.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—Ben. Butler said to-day that, notwithstanding all this talk about a change of front at Philadelphia, Grant would be nominated on the first ballot, by a large majority. He imagined there would be some opposition to this programme, but not enough to amount to anything. Ben. left to-night for New York, on some such political errand as that which carried Speaker Blaine there just one week ago. One of his colleagues assert that he is considerably disaffected toward the present incumbent of the White House, and that, privately, he does not hesitate to declare his renomination to be universally impolitic. This is what seems to be the matter with all Congressional politicians here. In public, or where it has a tendency to compromise them, everybody is for Grant. In private, and when giving vent to their real sentiments, Grant is declared to be the weakest candidate that could be placed in the field. A Grant Senator said to your correspondent, only a few days since, that if four years' more salary was what the President was after, and he believed it was, he would be one of twenty to make up a purse of $100,000 to induce him to abandon the field. This same Senator further remarked that Grant had now become the most objectionable man that could be put in nomination, and he did not see what political necessity required the further use of his name.

Speaker Blaine to-day denied that his late visit to New York had any political significance, and he still claims to be one of Grant's most ardent supporters. However, it is well known among his personal friends, that he discussed the Cincinnati nominations with much earnestness, and that he has intimated that the substitution of his own name for the first place on the ticket with Wilson, of Iowa, for second, would not be a bad idea, or without its effect in winning back those Republicans who had wandered outside the regular organization.

The topic, however, which has caused the most excitement to-day is Morton's reported intrigue for the succession. It now appears that Fairbank's first confidential letter, written to a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, suggesting the abandonment of Grant and substitution of Morton, was received here about two weeks ago. It was then taken to Morton and an explanation asked, as to its meaning. Morton read it, and then became very excited. He urged strongly that nobody show it to the President. He was told, however, that if he disclaimed any responsibility in its authorship, its writer being an officer of the Government, should be dismissed the service for being concerned in such a disgraceful intrigue. At this time the letter was shown the President, who it seems became satisfied that its author was irrepressible, and so nothing more was said about it. Several other letters from this same source, and to the same effect, also, found their way here, and were all shown to the President.

In conversation to-day upon the subject, the President said that he understood that Fairbank was a harmless sort of a lunatic, and that his letters compromised nobody. Morton also says that his brother-in-law has always had the idea that he should be President, and that he has caused him a great deal of trouble for a long time by his indiscreet use of his name in this connection. In various conversations which have been had with him to-day Morton reiterates his intention to stand by Grant and not allow his name to be used for the Presidency at Philadelphia under any circumstances.

Connecticut Congressmen here say that there is no doubt but that the Democrats in that State will combine with the Liberal Republicans to support Ferry for the United States Senate as against Hawley, and that Ferry's election, under such circumstances, would be the substantial overthrow of the Grant party in that State.

There seems to be some uncertainty as to whether Judge Davis is still a Presidential candidate or not. His personal friends here say he will abide by the action of the Cincinnati Convention and support its nominees. It is the expressed intention however, of some of those Democrats who were prominent in first bringing the Judge into the field, to bring his name forward at Baltimore. The *Patriot* here, recognized as the Davis organ, this morning says Judge Davis replied to the nomination made by the Labor Reform Convention, at Columbus, Ohio, that the Chief Magistracy of the Republic should neither be sought nor declined by an American citizen. The statement now being circulated by his opponents that he has withdrawn from the canvass is, we believe, without authority or foundation.

Political Developments in New York City.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 10—Mr. Greeley entered his private office at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, and in another minute was buried up to his eyes in an avalanche of congratulatory letters and despatches that continue to pour in upon him. He laughingly complained of the statement in a morning paper that he was up at Chappaqua on his farm for the purpose of being interviewed, and to put himself on the record as the farmer's candidate, and said he disliked to see interviewers in consequence of the trespass on his time. So far as regarded the farming part of the statement, he was just going along as he always had done. In relation to the political situation he has only to say that everything looks bright, and the nomination has shown him what a powerful array of friends he has. His time is so occupied that all the while he is in conversation with callers he never ceases to write. He not only looks hearty and well, but remarkably cheerful and pleasant.

George Wilkes' paper has a three-column review of the Cincinnati Convention, embracing one of the most enthusiastic indorsements of Greeley that has yet appeared. Concerning the Convention, Wilkes says: "Greeley was the expressed second choice of almost every delegation. We do not hesitate to declare on our own personal observation as a delegate that at no time, from Monday morning till Friday noon, had any of the candidates even the shadow of a chance for the Presidential nomination, except Horace Greeley. It is true that the name of Mr. Adams led the balloting, and at one time was within forty-nine votes of an apparent victory, but every delegation sat all the while with pencil anxiously in hand, ready to record a change of vote the moment the Adams tide should rise too high for Mr. Greeley's safety. The decisive action took place on the sixth ballot, at which period the impatience of the Convention could be restrained no longer. Screaming Chairmen sprang to their feet in all portions of the hall, anxious to place their delegations well on the victorious record, and the Convention got its choice. This decision was not the result of any accident or bargain. Nothing engineered for Mr. Greeley except the inherent force of his own popularity, which constantly worked him ahead, and which burst all bounds and carried him in with a tempest of applause. The people intend to stand by him. The unmistakable response which is now pealing from all parts of the country, particularly from the entire South, and conspicuously from the Irish and Germans, deprives us of all uneasiness upon this subject. And here we will embrace the opportunity to make an explanation that the reason we did not introduce the name of Sumner to the Convention after having so long advocated it as our first choice, was that that distinguished Senator, though sympathizing with the Convention and its purposes, declared to us in a personal conversation held with him a few days before we left for Cincinnati, that he did not desire to have his name put in nomination for the Presidency. We assume, of course, the Cincinnati nominations will be indorsed by the Baltimore Convention. The truth is, the Democratic masses have themselves taken up this question of indorsing the Cincinnati nominees, just as the Republican masses are breaking from the old leaders, who made nominations in the first place. Horace Greeley represents not only the reform sentiment, but revised political sentiment of the entire nation, and, through his candidacy, the country feels that it will commence a new era of national regeneration. It is a matter of secondary importance whether the Baltimore Convention indorses the nomination of Greeley or not. We, who have nominated him, intend to stand by him without regard to the action of any political combinations or pretended political leaders whatsoever. We believe the most likely result of the canvass will be that Greeley will, after the 9th of July, be without an opponent in the field, a state of things we should exceedingly deplore. We desire especially that there shall be one candidate against him, and that that candidate shall be Ulysses S. Grant. Against him and the corruption with which he has signalized his gross administration we desire to wage 'war to the knife.'"

The *World* continues to combat the idea of making Greeley the Democratic candidate. While applauding the stand he took on general amnesty, and giving him credit for the generous impulses which led him to sign Jeff Davis' bail bond, the editor says: "We recognize Mr. Greeley's abilities and honor his virtues, but the fact nevertheless remains that in matters of principle there is a great gulf between him and the Democratic party."

On the other hand, the *Metropolitan Record*, which speaks for a numerous and influential constituency, that never votes anything but the Democratic ticket straight, says: "For our part, we shall enter the campaign with Mr. Greeley as the accepted candidate of the Democratic party."

Hints of an Administration Electioneering Dodge.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Considerable talk was created in the city to-day by a report from Washington that a rupture with Spain is not improbable. It was also stated in the same report that our navy was to be put into a state of efficiency with the utmost energy. In order to see how the work was progressing a reporter visited the Navy Yard, in Brooklyn, to-day. Of course a certain amount of work is being done for the navy at all times, but if the appearance of the yard indicated anything to-day it was rather less than the average of energy. The reporter talked with several officers on the war rumors. They were very reticent about their Washington orders. It is expected, however, that in a very short time the yard will display more activity than at any time since the close of the civil war. A new commandant is to be sent to the yard shortly, and with his coming there may be new life and bustle.

The news from Washington did not exert much influence on the course of speculation in Wall street early in the day. In political circles for some days past there have been rumors that the Administration at Washington contemplates a grand *coup de etat* on the Spanish question which would electrify the country and tend to draw the attention of the people from the blunders of the Administration in regard to consequential damages and the Alabama question. This *coup de etat*, rumor says, will be nothing less than a war with Spain and the capture of Cuba. These rumors are further to the effect that Grant expects to gain popularity by this movement, and that it is to be his great card before the Philadelphia Convention, and the people afterward. These rumors have been current in political circles for a week or ten days past. Advices from Washington to-day, however, give these rumors significance.

Senator Morton Denies that He is a Candidate for the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The following telegraphic correspondence explains itself:

CINCINNATI, May 10.

Hon. O. P. Morton:

Is there any foundation for the report about you, telegraphed last night? RICHARD SMITH.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

Richard Smith, Gazette, Cincinnati:

Do not know what the report is. If it is anything extraordinary or dreadful, it is false, whatever it is. O. P. MORTON.

CINCINNATI, May 10.

Hon. O. P. Morton:

That you favor a change of front, and are yourself a candidate. RICHARD SMITH.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

Richard Smith, Gazette, Cincinnati:

I shall not be a candidate for the Presidency, under any circumstances. I am not for changing front. I am for General Grant, first and last, and believe he will be renominated in Philadelphia and re-elected in November, and that no combination can be made by which he will be defeated. Any attempt by anybody to use my name in a scheme for his defeat I utterly condemn and reprobate. I have been for his re-election ever since his administration had a fair trial, and my faith in his success cannot be shaken by any arrangement that can be made between the managers of the Cincinnati Convention and the Democratic party. (Signed), O. P. MORTON.

Tennessee Democratic State Convention.

NASHVILLE, May 10.—The Democratic State Convention closed its labors at a late hour last night. A full delegation to the Baltimore Convention was appointed, and William A. Quarles and John M. Fleming were selected as Presidential Electors for the state at large,—the former a Democrat, the latter a Whig. Delegates from several of the Congressional Districts chose District Electors, all Democrats. The remaining districts will appoint hereafter, when there will be a full Democratic electoral ticket in the field.

The "Liberal" State Convention meets in this city on the 20th instant. The Executive Committee have suggested to it the appointment of a "Liberal" electoral ticket. Whether this will be done, now that the Democratic Convention has indorsed the Cincinnati ticket, is a matter of speculation.

To-day, just before the close of the Democratic Convention, Governor Brown appeared and made a speech, in which he admitted that the Democratic party is in the minority, and cannot succeed of itself. He approved of the action of the Convention relative to the Cincinnati nominations, and expressed his belief that success would crown their efforts. He desired, however, the preservation of the organization of the Democratic party.

The Liberal Republican Movement in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 10.—Chancellor Post, Chairman of the Liberal Republican Executive Committee will issue to-morrow an address to the people of Tennessee, announcing that in due time a full electoral ticket for Greeley and Brown will be appointed, pledged unconditionally to the support of that ticket, the Liberals being generally dissatisfied with the Democratic Electoral ticket, which will be bound by the action of the Baltimore Convention.

MEMPHIS, May 10.—Throughout this section of the country there is a universal condemnation of the action of the National Democratic Executive Committee in calling a Convention unless the National Democratic Convention proposes to indorse the Cincinnati nominees. The press of this city and surrounding country regard the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention as the strongest that could have been made.

Convention of Radical Reformers.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A Convention of Radical Reformers was held to-day for the purpose of adopting a platform and considering nominations for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. J. D. Reymart was chosen President of the Convention, and Mrs. Middlebrook, of Connecticut, one of a number of Vice Presidents. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the two great principles of government are order and freedom, and that woman suffrage is necessary to secure a truly Republican government. It was decided that candidates for President and Vice President may be chosen from either sex.

Iroquois (Ill.) Republican County Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATSEKA, May 10—The Republican Convention of Iroquois County, for the nomination of delegates to the State and Congressional Convention, convened to-day at 3 o'clock p. m. Z. Beatty was chosen Chairman, and J. D. Leland Secretary, and the delegates to the Convention above specified were chosen. The Convention, by a unanimous vote, passed a resolution instructing the delegates to the Congressional Convention to use every honorable means first, last, and all the time, to secure the nomination of Hon. Charles H. Wood, to represent the Eighth Congressional District in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Wyoming Territorial Republican State Convention.

RAWLINS, Wy., May 10.—The Republican Territorial Convention met to-day, to select delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. J. A. Campbell and J. W. Donnellan were chosen delegates, and G. W. Corry and J. W. Hugus, alternates. Resolutions were passed indorsing Governor Campbell and President Grant, and instructing the delegates to vote for Grant at Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

FORT WAYNE, May 10.—The *Sentinel* of this city says it has authentic advices from private sources in Washington which corroborate the statement being made, that there is a project on foot among leading Republicans to throw Grant overboard, nominating a third party, if Greeley will withdraw.

SPRINGFIELD, May 10.—The Sangamon County Republican Convention will meet in this city to-morrow, for the purpose of selecting eleven delegates to the State Convention, which meets here on the 22d inst.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and all its Western connections, will issue round trip tickets to delegates and others desiring to attend the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, July 9.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The Republican Convention, to revise the rules governing the Republican party of this city, to-day adopted the Crawford County system of holding elections. Nominations will hereafter be made by popular vote, delegates and Conventions being done away with.

INDIANA.

Articles of Incorporation Filed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 10.—Articles of incorporation of the New York & Chicago Air Line Railroad Company were filed in the office of the Secretary of State to-day. The capital stock of this company is placed at $6,000,000. Until the annual election the following stockholders constitute the Board: A. Taylor, T. Small, J. Allen, J. C. Prescott, J. F. Snell, L. A. Hall. The road in this State begins at the section of dividing line between the States of Indiana and Illinois, Lake County, and passes eastward through the counties of Lake, Porter, Laporte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Lagrange, Steuben, and DeKalb, to a point where the dividing line between the Counties of Steuben and DeKalb strikes the dividing line between the States of Indiana and Ohio, a distance of about 150 miles.

Articles of the Monticello Lumbering & Barrel Heading Manufacturing Company, of Monticello, White County, were filed also; capital stock $15,000. The Tippecanoe Hydraulic Company, located in Monticello, also filed articles of association. This company proposes to develop the water power of the Tippecanoe River, near or at the town named, on a capital stock of $60,000.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 10.—In the Senate, Gilbert's bill for an elevated railroad in the City of New York passed.

The bill making the John Brown tract a State park was lost.

ALBANY, May 10.—The Senate to-night passed the constitutional amendment prohibiting appropriations for sectarian schools.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CONDITION OF T. BUCHANAN READ.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The condition of T. Buchanan Read has been somewhat ameliorated within the past twenty-four hours. The utter prostration, that was the most unfavorable symptom in his case, has yielded to some extent to the use of stimulants and he is so much stronger that it is hoped he will weather the danger. Pleuro-pneumonia, the disease from which he is suffering, was superinduced by an attack of malarial fever contracted in Rome, which left an obstinate and very prostrating diarrhoea. This primary attack commenced just prior to his sailing for this country, and was so severe that it was feared that he would not live to the end of the voyage. His strength in that attack and in the present one has rallied and diminished so often that the result is yet very doubtful.

STOCKS.

The financial situation in Wall street was generally unsettled. On the Stock Exchange the early dealings showed an irregular market, with fluctuations alternately up and down of a quarter to one per cent. In the afternoon the market became extremely dull, and at the close prices showed a general decline of half to 2½ per cent. The greatest fall was in Erie, Northwestern common, Pacific Mail, Rock Island, C., C. & I. C., Ohios, and Lake Shore.

GOLD.

In the Gold Room the market fluctuated early in the day between 113⅞ and 114¼, but late in the afternoon there was more activity and an advance to 114¼ on Spanish war rumors, the prospective large shipments of specie to-morrow, and the advance in foreign exchange. The specie engagements for to-morrow, up to the present hour, reach the large total of $2,400,000, nearly all in gold coin. This will bring the total for the week up to $4,000,000. Gold closed firm at 114¼.

THE MONEY MARKET

was easy this afternoon. Call loans ranged from 5 to 7 per cent.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

is stronger, and leading bankers have advanced their rate for 60 day's sterling to 109½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

quiet and closed firm.

PACIFIC RAILROAD SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102⅞@103; Union Pacific firsts, 92⅞@92⅞; land-grants, 80@81; incomes, 87@87½.

BREADSTUFFS.

The demand for flour is fair, but the much higher prices asked checks business. Jobbers are reluctant to pay the prices demanded. The supply is light of most grades. At the close the market was quiet at the advance. The inquiry for wheat is fair, and the market better. The higher prices demanded checks the shipping demand. The market closed strong at the advance, with some inquiry for future.

PORK

dull, until near the close, when the feeling was a shade firmer.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CARPENTERS' STRIKE.

NEW YORK, May 10.—The strike of the carpenters in Brooklyn continues. The bosses held a meeting and decided to agree to the eight-hour system to take effect September 1st, but this concession is unsatisfactory.

NOT GUILTY.

Richard Christie, aged 18, was tried in Brooklyn, to-day, for the murder of Wm. Wells, a playmate. The evidence showed that the killing of Wells was accidental. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts of cotton at all ports for the week, 17,902 against 46,669 the same time last year. Total for the year, 2,606,547, against 3,489,741 last year. Exports for the week, 18,002, against 31,961 same time last year. Total for the year 1,809,943, against 2,682,542 last year. Stock at all United States ports, 26,786, against 411,557 last year. At interior towns, 36,999, against 50,981 last year. At Liverpool, 912,000, against 966,000 last year. American afloat for Great Britain, 149,000, against 240,000 last year.

RELIEF FOR POLISH CITIZENS.

The Polish citizens of this city have adopted a plan to establish an asylum for aged and disabled Polish exiles and immigrants. Funds are to be raised to purchase a house for that purpose. A fair in aid of the enterprise is to be held on the 12th and 13th instant.

INFECTED RAGS.

Considerable excitement was created at Jersey City yesterday, by the unloading of a cargo of baled rags from the ship Confidence, from various towns in Italy. A bale which was broken open emitted such an offensive stench that it drove the men away. The Health Inspector has forbidden any more being unloaded. The health authorities of New York and Brooklyn had already refused to permit the rags to be landed.

A LADY KILLED.

Mrs. Abbie Caristian was thrown from a car and instantly killed, yesterday afternoon, while on her way to Calvary Cemetery to visit her husband's grave.

REBUILDING NIBLO'S THEATRE.

Workmen yesterday commenced clearing away the *debris* of Niblo's Theatre, preparatory to rebuilding.

RACING INTELLIGENCE.

For the spring meetings of the Prospect Park and Fleetwood Association full entries have been made for all purposes except in the Prospect Park match for $2,500, free for all horses, for which only Henry and the American Girl have been entered.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

Emma Couch has been held to bail in the sum of $5,000 for blackmailing Rev. Dr. Carter. She obtained bail yesterday and was released.

SUPPOSED MURDER.

The body of a man was found in the East River yesterday, with his hands and feet strapped together. It is supposed that the man was murdered. His remains were unrecognized.

THE METHODISTS.

Bishop Simpson presided over the Methodist General Conference this morning. A motion of Dr. Clarke, that all the charges and irregularities in the Book Concern, and in the documents relating thereto, be referred to a Committee of one from each Conference to be appointed by such Conference, was adopted, and a recess was taken to allow the Conferences to select members of the Committee.

The Committee was then announced. It consisted of forty laymen and twenty-seven ministers.

Dr. Harris moved that all the papers referring to the alleged irregularities in the Book Concern be referred the Committee just appointed. Carried. The Committee was empowered to send for persons and papers.

It was ordered that Bonner, of St. Louis, of the Book Committee, be authorized to call the special committee together and organize it.

Adjourned.

COMPLIMENTARY RECEPTION.

A farewell reception was given this afternoon to Major Howell, late agent of the New York State Associated Press, by a number of his personal friends and associates. J. W. Simonton, General Agent of the New York Associated Press, presided, and addresses were made by the Chairman, by Wm. Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, General Sedlie, Colonel A. C. Davis, Colonel T. W. Knox, and others, expressive of regret at parting, and of esteem for the Major, who leaves to-morrow for Minneapolis, Minn., to assume the editorial charge of the Minneapolis *Tribune*.

MURDERED BY BURGLARS.

A crime similar in its features to the celebrated Nathan tragedy was perpetrated in this city to-night. C. H. Phelps, jeweler, residing at Thirty-ninth street and Sixth avenue, was the victim. Phelps heard thieves engaged in robbing his premises, and, coming suddenly on them, one of the robbers discharged a pistol at him, the ball taking effect in the left breast, wounding him fatally. The thieves escaped, leaving a hat behind them.

At 1:30 this morning the condition of T. Buchanan Read was more favorable.

MICHIGAN.

Progress Made in the Impeachment Trial at Lansing.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, May 10.—Hewitt's testimony was continued. Had never done business with the Land Office on credit.

S. B. Cornell swore to having bought the homestead lands over the heads of occupants, and to paying Van Dunham, the Land office clerk, half the profits for his assistance.

Van Dunham sworn. Admitted these transactions; also, receiving gratuities.

Abed Smith cross-examined. Had thought he was swindled under a ruling of Edmonds, but was certain he had thought the Deputy Commissioner to blame.

L. B. Potter, clerk in the State Road office, testified to Barnard, a clerk in the Land office, having used scrip belonging to a road contractor, by permission of the latter.

Clerks concerned in land speculations swear that Edmonds knew nothing of their transactions.

Lynch-Law in Southern Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Some days since two men, named Tudden and Anderson, were murdered in Caldwell, Sumner County, Kansas, by a man named McCarty, who escaped into the Indian Territory. A Vigilance Committee immediately pursued, found, and shot McCarthy. After the return of the Vigilants a shooting affray took place in Wellington, in which Jack Lynch shot and wounded two men, named Hopkins and Clark, and received two wounds himself. Lynch was arrested. The affair coming to the knowledge of the Caldwell Vigilants, they marched over to Wellington, twenty miles, took Lynch from the officer having him in custody, and hung him.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The spring wheat prospect in Central Iowa never was better than now.

—Engineer James Wood ran a special train from Rochester to Syracuse, yesterday, a distance of 81 miles, in 82 minutes.

—Mr. Joshua Dye, of Abbington, Ind., was almost instantly killed at Richmond, Ind., by being knocked down in a drunken fight in a livery stable, yesterday, by a colored hostler named Sol Davis.

—The tug steamer Compound, the largest vessel of the kind on the lakes, exploded her boiler while towing a schooner out of Buffalo harbor yesterday afternoon, and sunk instantly. George Sturge, cook, was badly scalded, and is not expected to live. The rest of the crew escaped with slight injuries.

—The work of surveying the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was begun at Defiance, Ohio, yesterday, by the Chief Engineer of the road. He will run the corps of engineers east and west. As fast as contracts are closed, work will be commenced.

—A Norfolk, Va., despatch reports the explosion of the boilers of the freight steamer Rotary, off Old Point Comfort, in Currituck Sound, by which Chief Engineer William Walker, his wife, child, and sister-in-law were killed, and several of the crew severely scalded.

ILLINOIS.

Welcome Rain—Journalistic—Articles of Incorporation Filed—Railroad Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., May 10.—The first good rain storm of the season visited this section of the State yesterday and last night, and will do an immense amount of good, as the drought for so long a time had been very severe, and the growing wheat in this and adjoining counties was almost destroyed.

L. M. Snell, for the past eleven years the city editor of the *Illinois State Journal*, has resigned his position, and Morris E. Jones, late of the Louisville *Journal*, has taken the place made vacant by Mr. Snell's resignation.

The following articles of incorporation have been filed with the Secretary of State to-day: Excelsior Stone Company, of DuPage County; capital stock, $75,000. The Farmers' Protective Association, of Rantoul; capital, $2,500. The Bulletin Printing Company, of Chicago; capital, $10,000. Directors: R. U. Miller, A. D. Smith, Henry Bumore, and C. W. Dunkley; and the Palace Stock Car Company, of Chicago; capital, $500,000. The Directors are Bart L. Stewart, H. S. Monroe, H. B. Peck, John A. Street, William Jennings, L. Schilling, and J. A. Kerr.

The Chicago, Danville, & Vincennes Railroad Company, and the Attica & Terre Haute Railroad Company, have filed articles of consolidation with the Secretary of State.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad, during the third week of April, earned the snug sum of $98,511.08.

Scandal Case at Princeton.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINCETON, Ill., May 10.—A new scandal case was developed here this morning, in which a German professor of music, named H. Kelter, and the daughter of a prominent citizen are implicated. The young lady had her clothes sent away where she could easily get them, and, when she was about to take her departure, was discovered. Being confronted, she confessed the whole scheme. Kelter is a married man, and has four children.

PACIFIC COAST.

The Mining Stock Panic—General Howard's Mission.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—Stocks are recovering from the panic rapidly.

Advices from Arizona represent that General Howard is pursuing a wholly different course from that of Collier, counselling freely with citizens, and giving entire satisfaction to all parties. He will endeavor to have the Chiefs of the Pimas, Papagoes and Maricopas, all of whom are friendly to whites, to hasten to the Apaches, and accompany him to Washington.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The lowest barometer over Northern Missouri will move northeasterly over Lower Michigan into Canada, with a brisk, and, probably, very brisk winds shifting to northwesterly over Lake Michigan to-night, but southeasterly over the lower lakes, veering to westerly, on Saturday. Cloudy weather and rain from the Ohio Valley northward and extending eastward over the lower lake region. Easterly and southerly winds, with increased cloudiness and possibly threatening weather over the Atlantic States. Cloudy weather and rain from the western gulf to the Ohio Valley. Dangerous winds not anticipated.

Fires.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 10.—A special to the *Chronicle* says: "This morning a fire in Somerset, Pennsylvania, destroyed six squares in the town, embracing one-third its area, but two-thirds of its value. Three hotels, and every business house, store and shop but one, both the banking houses, both printing offices, lawyers' offices, Post Office, United States Assessor's office, two churches, Masonic and Odd Fellows' Hall, telegraph and express offices, and over thirty dwellings. Fifty families are homeless. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000, and $75,000 insurance."

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 10.—A fire in Tully, Onondaga County, on Thursday night, destroyed the Tully Hotel and barns, three adjacent dwellings, Gardner's drug store, Weight's drug store, and several offices and barns. Loss, $40,000; insured for $10,000.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Wallace & Schoonmaker's sugar refinery, in Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire this evening. Loss on sugar and syrups, $225,000; on machinery, $150,000; loss on building, owned by Charles W. Coe, $50,000. Stock fully insured.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 10.—This afternoon a fire broke out in the village of Barrytown, and thirteen buildings, with their contents, were totally destroyed, including the freighting establishment of A. Staats, hotel of George Sauemaker, lumber yard of Gunts & Naer, and store of Walter E. Martin. Loss, $75,000; insurance not known.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, May 10.—Beeves—Receipts, 8,900. Market active and strong at last week's prices. Quality middling. A large business done, although no New York dealers are in the market to-day. Seventy-five loads to arrive, Saturday; the market closing steady. Henry Rosenthal sold 18 Illinois, av. 1,180 at 6⅞c; 36, av. 1,040, 6¾c; 45, av. 1,170, 6⅞@6¾c; 94 av. 1,220, 6⅞c. S. Henry, 17 Illinois, av. 1,360, $6.90. A. Woolerton, 30 Illinois, av. 1,200, $6.85. M. White, 33 Illinois, av. 1,340, 7c; 17, av. 1,275, 7½c; 99, av. 1,320, 6⅞c; 18, av. 1,150, 6⅞c; 19 New York bulls, av. 1,200, 5½c. Livingston & Rosenthal, 50, av. 1,130, 6⅝@6¾c. J. Upton, 17 Illinois, av. 1,080, 6½c. M. Gilliee, 100 Illinois, av. 50, 6⅝@6¾c; J. Fisher, 70 Illinois, av. 1,160, 6⅝@6¾c; S. Clark, 30 New York bulls, av. 1,230, 5½c; at Kirchway, 16 Illinois, av. 1,390, $6.90; 16, av. 1,275, 7c; Rubel & Co., 160 Cherokee stillers, av. 1,080, 6¾c; 6 Illinois bulls, av. 1,340, 5c. Milch cows more active at $50.00@60.00; fair to good; $75.00 for fancy. Calves, good quality, market dull at 4@6c.

Sheep—Receipts, 5,000 head, and 2,000 reported for Saturday. Market dull and ½@¼c lower; 6@7½c for sheared; 8@10c for wooled. No extra here.

Hogs—Receipts, 23,000 head. No sales.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., at Lessing Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st., this Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, for business. Members and visiting brethren cordially invited. SAM'L C. SMITH, Secretary.

Firemen's Benevolent Association.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting for the election of Trustees will be held at Room 5, new City Hall, La Salle-st. entrance, on Tuesday evening, May 14, at 8 p. m. D. J. SWEENIE, Secretary.

COAL AND IRON.

SCOTCH IRON,
LAKE SUPERIOR IRON,
BLOSSBURG COAL, BY CARGO.

A full stock, in lots to suit, at lowest market rates.

A. B. Meeker & Co., 376 Wabash-av.

IRON AND STEEL.

PIERSONS & CO., [ESTABLISHED 1790], 24 BROADWAY, 77 AND 79 NEW-ST., NEW YORK CITY.

Orders promptly filled from Stock for ULSTER and BURDEN'S IRONS, SWEDES, NORWAY, LOWMOOR, AND BAGNALL'S IRONS.

Agents for the MANCHESTER STEEL WORKS. Offer all descriptions from Stock of Spring, Toe Calk, Sleigh Shoe, and Plow Steels. Best Tool and Machinery Cast Steels.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Second, third and fourth floors in that beautiful iron front building, 335 Wabash-av., 120 feet north from the Post Office. These are splendid Wholesale Store-rooms, the easiest of ascent, and the best lighted of any in Chicago, having equal depth. Call and judge for yourselves. Application may be made in the stores below, or to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 285 West Madison-st.

FOR RENT.

With Patent Hoisting Machines, three large stores cor. Kinzie and Dearborn-sts.

STATIONERY.

WHOLESALE.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., WHOLESALE BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, 469 Wabash-av.

School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Paper and Envelopes, BLANK BOOKS, Memorandum Books, SLATES, School Crayons, Steel Pens, Eagle & Faber's Pencils, Mucilage, Inks and Fluids, Copying Inks, Copying Presses, Legal Blanks, Photograph Albums, Initial Boxes, Croquet Sets, AND General Stationery.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash-av.

HATS.

BREWSTER, HATTER, No. 38 W. Madison-st., (Opposite Sherman House), Invites your attention to his Specialities, viz: DUNLAP'S Dress Silk and Pearl Cass. Hats, English Silk and Felt Hats, English Silk Umbrellas, French Travelling Caps. Also, to his general stock of HEAD DRESS for Gentlemen's wear, the superior of which cannot be found EAST OR WEST!

LIFE INSURANCE.

Deposit Insurance Is a new form of LIFE INSURANCE originated and just introduced by the old and popular CHARTER OAK LIFE Insurance Company, OF HARTFORD, CONN. ASSETS, - $10,000,000. ORGANIZED 1850. It is confidently recommended as far superior in all respects to any tontine or other plan upon which payment of profits is deferred. Insurance on all the usual plans is offered by this Company at far lower rates than are charged by other mutual companies. WM. H. WELLS, Agent at Chicago, Ills.

MUSICAL.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS. The oldest, largest, and most perfect manufactory in the United States. 50,000 NOW IN USE. No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same popularity. Send for Price List and Illustrated Catalogue. Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

FOR BEAUTY OF TONE, ELEGANCE OF FINISH, ENDURING MERIT, AND THE BEST, Examine the new Favorite NICHOLSON CABINET ORGAN. Manufactory 63 EAST INDIANA-ST., CHICAGO. Also dealer in Organ and Melodeon Patent Reeds and Trimmings.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE. Fifty feet by 190 on Monroe-st., 80 feet west of Wells, with a two-story building, suitable to add three additional stories. A BARGAIN. W. H. PHARE, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE. Some very valuable property on Fifth-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts. W. H. PHARE, 216 East Madison-st.

For Sale or Rent. The splendid house 631 Michigan-av., corner Eighteenth-st. Call on C. CORYELL, 34 and 36 Randolph-st., corner Wabash-av. Rent reasonable.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

Goodrich's Steamers. Daily, Sundays excepted, for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., at 9 a. m. Daily, Sundays excepted, for Grand Haven and Muskegon, etc., at 7 p. m. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for St. Joseph, etc., at 11 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, and F[illegible] for Green Bay, etc., at 7 p. m.

LACE POINTS AND JACKETS.

Retail Department. Lace Points and Jackets. We shall offer, in connection with the India Shawls, a superb lot of Lace Points and Jackets, just received, some of them beautifully shaded, of the latest French patterns, and decidedly cheap. J. V. FARWELL & CO., Monroe and Franklin sts.

STOVES, ETC.

AT CHURCH'S "Housekeeper's Resort," No. 349 State-st., ANOTHER CAR-LOAD OF BARSTOW'S NEW STOVE, THE "Sample Cook," So justly noted for its wonderful economy of Fuel, the rapidity of operation, the matchless exterior finish and beauty of design, together with many other meritorious improvements, making it almost a "priceless measure" to any well-regulated household. Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed. Tailors' Stoves, Laundry Stoves, and Flat-Heater Stoves just arrived. MERWIN CHURCH, NO. 349 STATE-ST., NEAR HARRISON.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL! I. J. LEWIS' Insurance Agency REMOVED TO 74 MARKET-ST., Room No. 2, Central Block, FIRE AND MARINE RISKS Written at Favorable Rates. TRIUMPH INSURANCE CO., $727,593 11. DETROIT F. & M. INS. CO., $275,000 00. Marine Agency. ANDES INSURANCE CO., $1,648,215.71.

REMOVAL! THOS. W. BLAYNEY, FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE AGENT, International Ins. Co. of N. Y., State Ins. Co. of Missouri, and Eastern, Bangor, Me., Has removed from 43 West Washington-st. to his old office before the fire, 166 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block, Where he respectfully invites his patrons and all requiring reliable insurance, to call on or communicate with him.

REMOVAL. JOHN MOLTER, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Musical Instruments, Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, &c., Has removed from 194 West Madison-st., to 120 WEST MADISON.

REMOVAL. J. E. PETTIBONE Has removed to 368 State-st., with his Paper and Twine business. Will be on Fifth-av. also, about the 10th of May.

CHAPIN & GORE Have removed their Wholesale Department to No. 73 Monroe-st., between State and Dearborn, where they have in their spacious salesrooms the largest stock of Fine Old Copper-Distilled Whiskies In the world. Also, a large assortment of all kinds of IMPORTED LIQUORS, WINES AND CIGARS. Our Branch Store at No. 142 Twenty-second-st., will be continued under the superintendence of Mr. John A. Harper. Chicago, May 11, 1872.

REMOVAL. COOK, COBURN & CO., Newspaper Advertising Agents, have removed to their new and spacious offices, at No. 446 WABASH-AV., corner of Peck-court. The Branch Office at 15 South Canal-st will be discontinued.

BASSETT & HAMMOND HAVE REMOVED TO 61 WEST LAKE-ST. Cor Clinton, Up-stairs.

REMOVAL. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans. Office in basement of Bryant Block, corner Monroe & LaSalle-sts. Real estate bought and sold. Loans on real estate and collaterals.

C. R. FIELD & CO. Have removed to 151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block, near LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE.

POTATOES. Choice Ohio Peachblows. Two thousand bushels for sale in car-load lots, or less, by RICHARDS & GOOCH, Commission Merchants, 283 Michigan-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Parker & Rockwell. Investments and Loans on Real Estate. Offices—Room 2, No. 41 Devonshire-st., Boston, No. 294 Wabash-av., Chicago. J. MASON PARKER. JOHN ROCKWELL. MONEY TO LOAN.

S. S. Greeley, City and County Surveyor, Removed to Room 20 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

REID'S NEW Cloak & Suit Rooms, 323 W. Madison-st.

The only establishment in Chicago devoted exclusively to the manufacture and sale of Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Suits.

W. Reid, late of the firm of A. G. Downs & Co., and manager of the Cloak and Suit Manufacturing Department of the old "Golden Fleece," has opened the commodious rooms over the popular Dry Goods Store of CARSON, PIRIE & CO., and is offering rare bargains in LINEN, LAWN and GINGHAM SUITS of his own manufacture. BERLIN, BLACK SILK and JAPANESE SILK SUITS, at unusually low prices.

Aniline Cambric Wrappers, Only $2.00 Each.

Mr. Reid desires to inform his numerous patrons that after Monday next he will be prepared to execute orders for Fine Dress-Making more promptly than has heretofore been possible, having added to his staff of accomplished MODISTES two of the very best in Chicago. First-class work, high styles, and low prices guaranteed.

INSURANCE.

Commonwealth, by Julius L. Clarke, Insurance Commissioner, VERSUS The New England Mutual Marine Insurance Company.

In pursuance of an order of the Supreme Judicial Court, in the above cause, the undersigned Receivers will pay, on and after the first day of May next, a second dividend of twenty per cent on all claims which have been approved by the Court.

All persons having claims against said Company which have not been presented and approved, are notified to present the same to the undersigned for proof.

Boston, April 30, 1872. GEORGE C. LORD, ALPHEUS HARDY, JAS. H. BEAL, Receivers.

P. S.—Blank Forms of Drafts and Circulars have been sent by mail to all creditors. Any failing to receive them, please call on GEO. C. CLARKE & CO., 10 Eldridge-court.

Republic Insurance Certificates. I will sell from $5,000 to $10,000 certificates at market price. Will buy Jury certificates. R. D. STILES, 42 West Madison, Room 1.

FINANCIAL.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. Capital - - $500,000.00. FAVORABLY LOCATED Cor. Market & Washington-sts. A General Banking Business transacted. Accounts solicited. JULIAN S. RUMSEY, Pres't. S. A. KENT, Vice President. ORSON SMITH, Cashier. DIRECTORS. JULIAN S. RUMSEY, E. P. HUTCHINSON, S. A. KENT, EDSON KEITH, MURRY NELSON, CHAS. B. POPE, C. E. CULVER, [illegible], N. E. PLATT, [illegible], B. F. MURPHY.

FURNITURE.

Fashionable FURNITURE, W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO. 353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago. Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and [illegible]-st. We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

BRICK FOR SALE. 1,000,000 Large, Hard Red Brick, on Dock, at Adams-st. bridge. PIERCE & SKELSEY, 181 1-2 LaSalle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, [illegible].) THE National Bank Note Company, OFFICE: NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK. Engraves and Prints Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c., In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS. Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions. NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

Pig Iron and Coal. Lake Superior Iron, Missouri Charcoal and Stone Coal Iron. Lump Lehigh, Blossburg, and Lackawanna Coal, for sale in lots to suit, at lowest market rates. ROGERS & CO., 144 Market-st.

JOB POINTERS, At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 11, 13 and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 141 Wabash-av.

ICE CREAM. Brazelton, formerly of 100 Madison-st., has opened out his ice cream establishment, wholesale and retail, at 274 West Madison-st. Families supplied at very low rates. Church festivals decidedly low figures. 274 Madison-st.

OPENING OF THE DOLLY VARDEN PARLORS, THIS SATURDAY EVENING. Ladies' and Gents' Fruit, Ice Cream and Refreshment resort, [illegible] Halsted-st. Private Supper Rooms. A cordial invitation is extended to all. MRS. E. WALDRON.

Iron Bedsteads. Plain and Ornamental, at the factory, Desplaines and Van Buren. Stock on hand. Orders promptly attended to. Dealers liberally dealt with.

PRUSSING'S White Wine Vinegar. A most superb article, warranted pure and to preserve pickles. Office [illegible] State-st.

The Parlor Swing. [illegible]

ROMANCE OF A FAST YOUNG MAN.

A Startling Story of a Wall Street Life.

From the New York Star.

Since the days of young Ketchum's frauds—by the way, where is young Ketchum now?—Wall street has had no really first-class sensation, with the exception of the "Black Friday" panic. A few days since, however, it transpired that a young man named J. Elmore Davis, a junior partner of the firm of Davis & Gunn, one door from the corner of Wall street and Broad, had been regularly engaged during several months past in raising money on securities which did not belong to him. As has been said, young Davis held a small proprietary interest in the firm of which his father was senior partner. Mr. Davis, Senior, is a gentleman well known on the street and in New York social circles, living in handsome style in Twenty-seventh street, and keeping his horses and carriage. His family consisted of himself, wife, two daughters—one of whom was to have been married next week—and one son, the young man spoken of.

For the past two years young Davis has led a very fast life, having, besides two fast horses and the *et cetera* of fashionable frivolity, a share in a private theatre situate up town. In these ways his money—liberally supplied him by his father—has gone, and the money of others with it.

The first intimation had of the crash was some six days ago, when a prominent Wall street man, residing in Brooklyn, who held some $35,000 worth of securities from young Davis, drew upon the firm in the ordinary course of business for the money. It so happened that the real securities, in the possession of another broker, had that same day been presented to Mr. Gunn, the second member of the firm. An *eclaircissement* ensued, and it was speedily discovered that the securities were forged.

"Who did you get them of?" asked old Mr. Davis.

"Your son, sir," replied the broker.

"My son John! Impossible!"

But it was not only possible, but true. John Elmore Davis was on that morning engaged with a friend out of the city. He had not the remotest idea that his crime was discovered, and did not return home to Twenty-seventh street till late. Arrived there, however, he found his poor old father, who had borne an honorable reputation in Wall street for forty years, sitting up for him. The young man was slightly intoxicated, but the bitter reproaches of his father brought him to his senses.

But the worst was not yet known. Thirty-five thousand dollars was a small drop in the financial bucket. The next day fresh frauds were discovered, amounting, including the forged securities, to over a quarter of a million of dollars! The broker who held the original $35,000 worth of securities had friends who also held securities obtained from young Davis, and the moment the whisper went round that they were "not good," the office of Davis & Gunn was besieged. It is stated that no fewer than thirteen prominent houses in Wall street were bitten, and every one declares that it was the reputation of the houses, and not of young Davis himself, that led to it. The firm, of course, became responsible for the whole amount of the frauds, and to the credit of human nature be it said that Mr. Gunn, the second partner, expressed his willingness that the whole of the losses shall fall upon the house, the partners to share alike in supplying the deficit. Old Mr. Davis, however, would not hear of it. It is said that when Mr. Gunn made his proposition he declared that so long as his private fortune would hold him out, he would pony up himself."

Already over $100,000 of the debt has been wiped out, and Mr. Davis expresses his willingness to redeem the whole of the forged securities within three months. The young man has made full confession, and has, it is reported, departed for Brazil. At all events, he has left New York, leaving behind him a legacy of fraudulent debts and a ruined home.

EARTHQUAKES.

Some Curious Stories About the Manifestations of Electricity in California.

The Inyo (Cal.) *Independent*, of April 20, relates these singular circumstances:

"Scientific men everywhere are busy in investigating the cause of those terrible convulsions of the earth—earthquakes, and there is a faint hope that something of value may be deduced from their inquiries. It seems to be generally conceded that electricity in some form is the prime cause of these movements of the earth. It is much to be hoped that some person or persons, possessing the necessary scientific attainments, will pay this section a visit. No better place or opportunity was ever presented to American scientists to investigate these phenomena on their own soil than this country has afforded during the past two or three weeks. For the information of such we will mention a few facts, mainly relating to electrical phenomena, that have occurred within our knowledge. A few days after the big shock, so called, at Cerro Gordo, very loud thunder was heard during a violent snow-storm. With the exception of the snow, the same thing occurred here, and, perhaps, at other places in the valley. This is remarkable, because almost unprecedented. Immediately following the great shock, men whose judgment and veracity are beyond question, while sitting on the ground near the Eclipse Mine, saw sheets of flame on the rocky side of the Inyo Mountains but a half mile distant. These flames, observed in several places, waved to and fro apparently clear of the ground, like vast torches. They continued for only a few minutes. In this office, one day last week, while one of the proprietors was running a large number of sheets of flat-cap paper through a job press, these sheets, after leaving the press, were affected by the movement of the operator's hand, as a strong magnet would affect iron filings. When his hand was near them, the whole pile, or at least a hundred of them from the top, seemed to float in the air like tissue paper in a light breeze. The top sheet would raise at each end up to the hand when held four inches above it, and thus, by attraction, be moved entirely away from the others. At times during the night sparks of fire were repeatedly emitted from a woollen shawl on being touched by the hand. At the Kearsarge Mill, located at an altitude of nearly 8,000 feet above the sea, the following occurrence was noted by Harry Clawson and P. J. Joslyn: The former, while sitting with his knee within about three inches of a cast-iron stove, felt a peculiar numbing sensation, and supposing his limbs were 'asleep,' essayed to rub them with his hand. As soon as his hand touched his knee he felt a shock, and immediately after, and for a number of seconds, a stream of fire ran between both knees and the stove. We will here, on the authority of a man who had an opportunity of knowing, state that the item going the rounds, to the effect that no movement of the earth was observable 200 feet under ground, in the mines, is not correct. At Cerro Gordo, and also at the Eclipse Mine the rocking motion was distinctly observed, especially in the timbering. Small particles of rock were detached, and in both places the miners went to the surface in alarm, but at Cerro Gordo they soon resumed work as before. No subsequent shock has been remarked at that depth."

SCIENTIFIC MEMORANDA.

The following interesting scientific notes are from "Nature and Science," in *Scribner's* for May:

Professor Owen, in a recent article, says: "Physiology can affirm no other than that bipeds enjoying (?) 800 years of life could not belong to our species."

Typhoons move in a parabolic rather than a circular course is the result arrived at by a careful investigation of the phenomena connected with the fearful storm of September last.—(Mr. Frank Armstrong.)

The Suez Canal, among its other curiosities, presents the traveller with the extraordinary spectacle of vast flights of flying-fish, which at times suddenly appear in the vicinity of the vessel and as suddenly disappear.

The iron consumed in the United States is year by year coming in greater quantity from Great Britain. Out of 300,000 tons exported by that country last year, 156,757 tons were taken by the United States, against 97,586 tons in the year preceding. In October last the quantity imported from this source was 82,174 tons, or more than the whole product of the iron-works of this country during that month.

Lobos Islands Guano is stated by a Commission in the interest of the Peruvian Government to be equal, if not superior, to that from the Chincha Islands.

Xylonite, which is prepared by the action of nitric acid on woody fibre, is made into a sheeting or tissue impermeable to water, which may be used as a substitute for india-rubber in the manufacture of all waterproof articles.

Poisoned air, that so frequently gains access to rooms from the sewers, is the cause of many an attack of fever. All contamination from this source may be avoided by relieving the pressure on the traps of the waste-pipe by means of a tube communication with the open air at the top of the house.

Asbestos is now used as a packing for the piston-rods of steam engines. Its power of resisting the action of heat fits it admirably for this purpose.

Railway dust is, according to a recent analysis, composed chiefly of iron. No less than 50 per cent of a quantity that collected on a newspaper was found to consist of fine particles of this metal, which were easily separated by a magnet. The rest is chiefly divided fragments of cinders.

The teeth in the insane are prone to undergo certain changes. Dr. Langdon Down, in a paper on this subject recently read before the Odontological Society, states that from the examination of nearly [illegible] thousand cases he has found that he could in the majority of instances state the period at which the imbecility or insanity [illegible]

Explosions in gas-tubes made of copper are not of infrequent occurrence where such tubes are employed. A recent accident of this kind at the station at Liege, in France, was caused by the contact of a file with the interior coating of the pipe, and the serious consequent injuries led to an investigation of the cause, when it was found that the coal gas, in passing through the copper tube, had formed an explosive, dark-colored acetate of copper.—*Journal de l' Eclairage.*

The extraction of oil from wool, without injury to its texture, is now successfully accomplished through the agency of bisulphide of carbon. Large quantities of oil are by the same agent obtained from bones, from different kinds of oil-cake, and from the press residues of cacao and olives.

The depopulation of the Arctic coasts by the removal of the chief means of subsistence of the inhabitants is a question involving only a short time, if the rate of destruction of the seals and walrus is not soon diminished.

Conflagrations have frequently originated in England from the ignition of the illuminating gas at the meter by a lightning spark. It is, therefore, advisable always to establish a good connection between the lightning-rods and the gas or water mains outside of the building.—(H. Wilde.)

The cutting of all kinds of hard substances is now accomplished by means of a fine blast of sand. The principle is the same as that involved in the new process of engraving glass by a similar blast.

Sponge paper, made by adding finely-divided sponge to paper pulp, has been used in France for dressing wounds. It absorbs water readily, and retains moisture for a long time; it is, therefore, applicable to many purposes in the arts and manufactures.

Collectors of insects and amateurs were, at a recent meeting of the Entomological Society, advised to be on their guard against tricky dealers, who manufacture new varieties by dipping various insects into aniline and other colors.

Cane-sugar when exposed to light in sealed tubes is converted into grape-sugar or glucose. The solution should be as concentrated as possible.—(M. Raoult.)

A powerful disinfectant, especially adapted to the destruction of insects, is prepared by passing sulphurous acid into alcohol.

The South Kensington Museum has, from the time it was first opened, up to Feb. 10, 1872, received no less than 11,155,501 persons within its doors. What an instrument for the diffusion of practical knowledge!

The Ecole Polytechnique of Paris is in future to be a civil institution only, and to be attached to the Public Works Department. Its courses are to be confined to civil engineering and chemistry.

The hard excrescences on the roots of young grape-vines are produced by a species of *aphis*, or plant-louse.—(W. Campbell.)

The codling moth, when in its state of larva, may be entrapped by winding bandages of straw, hay, or cloth around the trunks of the fruit trees.—(Professor Riley.)

The insane in the Surrey County Asylum, England, have been treated to a course of private theatricals with excellent results. The patients were spectators, not performers.

Sensitive flames, which can be made to respond to certain notes, have for some time been scientific playthings. It is proposed by M. Barry to make such a flame by igniting gas after it has passed through a wire gauze placed about two inches above the opening of a gas-burner.

Dynamite has been used in France for blasting timber, and also for breaking up large defective castings. In Denmark it was recently employed in bursting through a very hard bed or layer that obstructed the final completion of an artesian well.

In aerating distilled water for the purposes of the table on ships, the nearer the temperatures of the air and liquid approach each other, the more readily do they combine.—*G. W. Baird, U. S. N.*

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

During one of his most severe illnesses, Mazzini was staying in his favorite lodging in the Fulham-road, and was waited upon by the woman who kept the lodgings. She, like all who waited upon him, had become warmly attached to him, but her awkward cooking was ill fitted to his sick state. Unwilling to pain her by letting her know this, he used to hide away the dinner, that she might not see that it had not been eaten.

—M. Champouillon, while recently reading a paper before the Academie des Sciences, asserted that after the Versaillais entered Paris it was found that the bodies of soldiers killed in the streets decayed much less rapidly than did those of the Communists. This he attributed to the fact that Communists were greatly addicted to the use of intoxicating drinks. Of 441 corpses examined he found that 296 were those of notorious drunkards.

—Two Mexican ladies of rank, at a recent ball at Santa Cruz, getting into a dispute in regard to the number of dances due each by a neutral lover, one of them, throwing her No. 5½ kid glove into the other's face, challenged her to mortal combat. They met the next morning. The challenged, having the choice of weapons, chose the short sword, and, after a few passes, her weapon passed completely through the white sword-arm of her antagonist, entirely disabling it. Frantic with rage and pain, the wounded fury seized a pistol, and dared the other to "Come on, Macduff." Nothing loth, the other took her position, the word was given, and again the challenger was wounded, her left arm being broken by the ball of her antagonist. She was carried off the field in a swoon, and the other more fortunate fair married the *casus belli* two hours afterward.

—Poor Carlotta is getting worse. Her mental and physical condition are alike hopeless, and it is expected that her sad and troubled life will speedily end.

—A singular case of suicide has occurred in the commune of Gans, France. Catharine Viganx, wife of a small cultivator, who had for some time been troubled with religious monomania, laboring under the delusion that she was continually followed by the devil, determined to kill herself. Kindling a fire in a large oven, such as is used in country places, the woman crept into it, and there remained till she was discovered, burned to a cinder. On a chair by the mouth of the oven she had placed a rosary, a crucifix and a vase of holy water.

—The sentence of Arthur O'Connor, for frightening the Queen, was given in these words: "The sentence I feel it my duty to pass upon you is that you be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for one year, and that during that time you be once whipped; that is, that you receive twenty strokes with an instrument called a birch rod."

—They are not a very healthy lot, the Royal and Imperial ladies of Europe. The Russian Empress is gouty; the handsome Empress of Austria is consumptive; Augusta of Germany suffers from rheumatism; Maria Pia, of Portugal, used to be thought "fast," but is now a confirmed invalid; the Danish Queen is deaf; the Queen of Holland is subject to hysteria; and Queen Vic., of England, is always getting sick, or blue as blazes, and running off to the Highlands when her loving subjects and the Ministers most need her presence in London.

—The wife of a tradesman, at Plymouth, England, recently met with an accident, which caused two of the fingers of her hand to be bent over her palm. She had frequently declared that she would rather lose her hand altogether than be thus crippled, and a surgeon having refused to amputate it, she went to the railway and laid her arm on the rails. An advancing train, more complaisant than the surgeon, cut off the hand very cleanly at the wrist. The woman then took a cab to the infirmary and had her wound bound up.

—The divorced wife of Lord Ellenborough, who died a short time since, many years ago disappeared from London society. It was said by some that she had married a Continental inn-keeper, and by others that she had committed suicide. Some years later it was discovered that she had become the wife of the Chief of a tribe of Bedouin Arabs, and had adopted their dress and way of life. She had frequently aided her countrymen against the thieving gangs of the Nubian desert. The last heard of her was that she was in command of a large band, convoying several Englishmen through a dangerous part of the desert, equipped with gun and spear like an Arab Chief.

—During the absence of the Emperor of Brazil, his charming daughter, Dona Isabel, acted as Regent. She is said to have maintained her brief rule with ability, and has been gallantly sustained by the politicians, young and old, of all parties. The Brazilians proposed to erect a statue of her in honor of her Regency, but with the same modesty which characterized her father on a similar occasion, she firmly opposed the project.

—The King of Dahomey is reported to have received the Italian Scientific Commission, seated on his throne, his body profusely decorated with the blue, gold, and green labels which had been carefully peeled from the medicine bottles brought by Europeans to his country. How a Dolly Varden would rejoice his soul. It is to be hoped some missionary lady will furnish him with such an innocent gratification.

—In Paris it is the latest fashion to be married at night, and it is the correct thing to be joined in the holy bonds at the stroke of midnight. After that comes the reception given by the bride's father.

—The Paris papers are indulging in all kinds of pretty stories about the Queen and the Prince of Wales. The *Avenir National* tells one which is certainly not generally known. During his Royal Highness' illness, a robust young man, half-countryman, half-gentleman, was always remarked at the Chateau Sandringham; he was even admitted to the patient's bedside, and the Prince appeared to be deeply attached to him. Everybody was puzzled at the presence of this stranger, whose name and position were kept secret. However, all has since been discovered, and here is the enigma explained: In 1855, during the stay of the Royal family in the Isle of Wight, the Prince of Wales kicked over a basket of shells which a boy was gathering. The boy, red with rage, dared His Royal Highness to "do it again," and he would see what he would get. The Prince did do it again, and the boy thereupon landed his fist upon His Royal Highness's nose, giving him a pair of black eyes. The Queen, on seeing the Prince, insisted upon knowing the truth. "You have only got what you deserve," said Her Majesty; "and were you not already sufficiently punished, I would punish you myself. I hope you will always be served the same way when you are guilty of such conduct." The Queen then sent for the boy's parents, and offered to bring him up. The parents consented; the boy has grown up with the Prince of Wales, and is now treated as his foster-brother. This is a true (French) story.

—Justin McCarthy writes from London, April 20, to the New York *Evening Mail*, as follows: "The Queen has gone to-day to pay a visit to the Emperor Napoleon at Chiselhurst. Meanwhile, a distinguished connection of his Imperial Majesty has opened a dressmaker's shop in New Bond street, London. The Princess Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte announces to "the nobility and gentry" of England that she has started an establishment for "superior and *distingue* dressmaking," that she has "the latest fashions and novelties from Paris," and that "an early inspection is invited." This lady is the wife of that Corsican *Maupret* whose murder of the young French journalist provoked the fall of the Empire, as that of the Duchesse de Praslin did the fall of Louis Philippe's monarchy. Pierre could not obtain permission from the Emperor to marry the lady, so he married her without permission. I remember the correspondence which took place between the two illustrious cousins on the subject, and which was found in the Tuileries after the crash at Sedan. Pierre begged to be allowed to marry the woman of his choice, because,—I desire to put it very modestly,—because although, he stated with touching simplicity, he had not originally contemplated a matrimonial bond, yet he was now anxious to make his children legitimate. The Emperor would not hear of such a thing. 'When a man has the honor of bearing such a name as yours,' he writes, 'there are proprieties which one is bound to respect.' Pierre returns to the charge. He urges that the lady is of blameless conduct, although of humble birth; and then, unluckily losing his temper, he remarks that if the Emperor did talk of *mesalliances* there are other *mesalliances* in the family which are a good deal less respectable. This allusion, I presume, must have settled the matter. The Emperor flatly refused his consent, and closed the correspondence. So Pierre married the woman in spite of Imperial authority,—perhaps the only good action of his life,—and now, of course, Imperial authority being over, she is firm and fast his wife. I don't know whether the name and the title will draw much custom to the dressmaking establishment in New Bond street. There are probably a good many ladies in London to whom the chance of having their dresses cut and tried on by any sort of Princess whatever would be a powerful temptation. Perhaps the Imperial exiles may buy off the irrepressible cousin and close up the shop for the sake of the family. Perhaps the announcement is only made with this hope. Anyhow, I do not suppose the patronage of the Empress Eugenie will be given to the new concern.

"Of course the marriage of 'Lothair'—the Marquis of Bute—has been a subject of great interest and talk among all people who are or pretend to be fashionable and all people who admire them. The Roman Catholics of course are very proud of the whole affair. Think of a Royal Duke, a Ducal Cabinet Minister, another Duke, and Mr. Disraeli being the registered witnesses of a marriage ceremony performed in a Catholic church by Archbishop Manning and Monsignore Capel! These are, I need not tell you, the 'Cardinal Grandison' and 'Monsignore Catesby,' of the novel Lothair, although Disraeli says that he never heard of Capel until after the book was published—a statement which sounds oddly when we remember that all England was ringing with Capel's name after the 'convertion' of the Marquis of Bute. Some of the advocates of woman's rights are angry with the bland and sleek Monsignore Capel because in his exhortation to the newly wedded pair he so emphatically repeated more than once the injunction that the Marquis of Bute was to be 'the lord and master' of 'Gwendoline Mary Anne,' his wife. Archbishop Manning, I believe, like most Roman Catholic divines, has no faith in the modern principle of the wife's equality, but holds to the patriarchal doctrine and the principle of Saint Paul. Indeed, in all things the ascetic view predominates with this spiritual chief of English Catholicism. He has just issued an edict to his clergy, forbidding the employment or admission of women as singers in the church choirs—an extraordinary decree, which seems to take one back to the sentiments of mediæval times. But Dr. Manning is mediæval in the whole cast of his intellect and character. Yet he is a great success, and a very lion in English society. His manners are exquisite, his smile is sweet, his face is that of an antique saint wasted in prayer and solitude, and he is an object of curiosity. Now he will probably be more of a lion than ever, since he has performed the marriage ceremony of 'Lothair.'

'If you are not quite tired of the Tichborne case let me tell you an anecdote *apropos* of it. I have an acquaintance, a clever, eccentric, and cynical literary man. I heard him lately arguing with great earnestness that the fat 'claimant' is really the lost heir. I asked him for his reason. Here was his answer: 'Is he not an idle, lazy, sensuous ne'er-do-well? Has he not unlimited capacity for spending money without earning it? Did he not, on his own showing, seduce a woman and then publish the fact? Did he ever do a good action, or show a desire to earn an honest penny? Very well, then. How could such a man come of any but an aristocratic family? No butcher's shop could turn out so finished a specimen. It takes twelve generations of luxury and sloth and sensuality to create such a figure. Of course, he's the real heir.'

"Speaking of the aristocracy (of whom I beg to say I have by no means the same opinion as my friend Diogenes), I heard a story lately of the Marquis of Hartington. This distinguished person is son of the Duke of Devonshire, one of the richest of all our nobles. They say that the Duke allowed his son, when the latter was yet under age, $150,000 a year as college pocket-money. The Marquis developed early a fine aristocratic taste for pleasure and for acquaintance of the opposite sex. To win him from these occupations he was made a member of the Government, and, I believe that, while playing at statesmanship, he has really sown his wild oats; indeed, he's now nearly 40 years old. The story is, that in a department, of which at one time he was chief, the employes petitioned for increase of pay. The Marquis, who is very good-natured, received a deputation and heard their complaints. He inquired the amount of each man's salary. He counted it over mentally, so many hundreds a year, and estimated the cost of so many pairs of shoes, so many cigars, so many boquets, &c., in the season. He saw that the thing really could not be done for the money. The expression that began to overspread his face encouraged one of the deputation to ask whether his Lordship did not think it hard for a man to have to live and support a wife and children on such an allowance. The Marquis stared and looked puzzled, and the question was repeated. 'Good heavens,' exclaimed the Marquis, 'you don't mean to say that you live on your salaries?' A new light had broken in upon him. He had thought he was addressing the scions of wealthy families, who complained that their official stipend would not meet their requirements in gloves and opera tickets. He learned in utter amazement that there actually were respectable and educated Englishmen in the public service who are compelled to live on their weekly pay."

A Wolverine Romance.

From the Jackson (Mich.) Patriot.

Five years ago Ira F. Holland, a young and energetic man, came to this State from the East, and, settling down near Marshall, Calhoun County, applied himself to farming. It was his habit to visit a Mr. Bingley, who resided in the city of Marshall, and who was one of its wealthiest residents, and to deposit with him his surplus money. In this manner, after a couple of years, young Holland had accumulated some three thousand dollars, which amount remained in the hands of Mr. Bingley.

During the visits Holland paid to the house of Mr. Bingley, he met the daughter of the latter, a young and very beautiful girl, who was most favorably impressed with him, and after about three months' acquaintance, an engagement was agreed on. But his hopes were doomed to a terrible disappointment. The young couple returned from a ramble one day, and as they entered the house of Miss Bingley they were met by the father, who was in a high state of excitement. He ordered young Holland from the house, placing in his hands the amount of money left with him, and sternly forbade further intercourse with the family.

On the following day Holland was arrested on the charge of horse-stealing, and the trial elicited sufficient proof to sentence him to State Prison. It appeared that a valuable span of horses had been stolen from the barn of Mr. Bingley, and had been sold in the city of Grand Rapids by a man who answered exactly to the appearance of young Holland, who had been absent from home at the time of the sale—on business of his own, as he stated it, but which, of course, was not credited by the Court. In consideration of his excellent character before the crime, the Court was lenient, and returned a sentence of three years' imprisonment.

Holland was hastened away to prison amid his protestations of innocence, and without an opportunity of speaking a word to his betrothed. Wearily dragged on the months to the convict; but at last his term of sentence expired, and he issued forth from the prison doors, a bowed-down and heart-broken man, his hair whitened before its time by the great mental anguish he had endured. He went to Cleveland, O., and there met Alice Bingley. She had become an orphan during the imprisonment of her lover, and tired of the scenes amid which she had suffered so much, removed to Cleveland, and was living with her mother's sister. She had adhered with all a woman's devotedness to the memory of her convict lover, and never deemed him guilty of the crime charged to him. The long-separated couple were married, and immediately started for Kansas, intending to commence life together in that far Western State.

The Gould-Gordon Litigation.

From the New York Tribune, May 8.

The cross-suits pending between Jay Gould and "Lord Gordon" came up again yesterday before Judge Brady. Several affidavits were presented on behalf of Gould, the following being the most significant:

William Belden, being first duly sworn, says as follows: I know the parties to this action; I have known the defendant for nearly four months last past; he was introduced to me as Lord Gordon, and afterward represented himself to be the Earl of Aberdeen, a Scottish nobleman, and one of the peers of Great Britain; he told me that he had taken his seat as a member of the House of Lords of Great Britain when he was only 22 years of age, then being the youngest member of that body; during an acquaintance which has continued until his true character was revealed, I saw a great deal of him; at one time he passed about a month with me as my guest in this city; he was always known by me and addressed by me as Lord Gordon, and has thus been constantly addressed in my presence by others, who were either in his employ or who happened to be visiting him when I have been with him; in the course of my acquaintance with him he has talked with me by the hour concerning his titles, his actions and speeches in the House of Lords, his service for his country on most difficult and delicate missions on the Continent and elsewhere, and concerning his vast estates, which had descended to him as the Earl of Aberdeen, in Scotland, and in England; his vast wealth which he represented as producing for him an annual income of $3,000,000, and his investments and transactions in this country; he has frequently made to me the statements and representations set forth in Mr. Gould's affidavit and a great many others of the same general character, all calculated to lead me to suppose, and they did lead me to suppose, that he was a man not only of vast wealth, but of a most distinguished social position and of high character, and possessed of great influence; soon after my first acquaintance with him he began to talk of the Erie Railway, of his own great interest therein, which he represented to be $30,000,000 of the stock, which he owned in his own right, and he said that he represented and controlled the interest of the other English stockholders, certainly controlling $20,000,000 more of the stock, and that he controlled all the proceedings which had been or could be taken by the English stockholders, or any persons ostensibly acting for them in the Courts, Legislature, or elsewhere, in relation to said Company; I obtained for him a free pass from Mr. Gould, and presented it to him; a copy of the pass is contained in Mr. Gould's affidavit; he wrote in my presence the bill acknowledging the receipt of the pass, a copy of which is also in Mr. Gould's affidavit; I was first led to distrust him by noticing that he was in the habit of making irreconcilable and contradictory statements at different times concerning the same matter; after I began to make inquiries concerning him, I learned that he was an imposter, and that his statements and representations concerning himself, his estate, his wealth, his influence, his interest in and control over the Erie Railway stocks, were false, and had been made for the purpose of misleading and defrauding Mr. Gould; in short, I learned that the man Gordon was a most consummate liar and an accomplished swindler; he has recently stated to me that he held the stocks placed in his hands by Mr. Gould, and the $200,000 for Mr. Gould, and that they were to be and would be returned to him; he returned the $200,000 in money to me, remarking to me that it was the same money which he had received from Mr. Gould, and some of the securities; he promised to return the balance, and gave an order for them on persons whom he said had them; he has since countermanded said order.

After some discussion, the Court gave Mr. Gordon one week to put in affidavits in rebuttal, both Mr. Gould and Mr. Gordon to be then present to submit to examination.

The Last Interview Between Greeley and Grant.

Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

The last interview between these two gentlemen occurred at the time of General Walbridge's funeral, I believe in March, 1871. Walbridge was one of Greeley's favorites, and he had recommended him for the Collectorship for the Port. Some time before the death of Walbridge, a person in confidential relations with Grant told Greeley in New York that the President wanted to see him for the purpose of having a talk about New York politics. This was after the Syracuse Convention, famous in New York politics, and at a time when the Republican party needed most careful and judicious nursing to keep it from going to pieces. Greeley felt the condition of affairs very deeply, and while he did not conceal from the public his opinions that Grant and his friends had blundered, he yet was careful that his paper should take a forbearing course. He did not openly censure Grant, but he mildly disapproved of some things which he had done. When Greeley, therefore, received intimations that Grant would like to see him, he felt that the President had a keen sense of the danger that threatened, and would do his best to avert it. Walbridge's death occurred soon afterward, and Greeley and Murphy and other politicians from New York came on to attend the funeral.

While at the grave, General Horace Porter went to Mr. Greeley and said that the President would be happy to have Mr. Greeley ride home in his (the President's) carriage. Mr. Greeley accepted the invitation, and the two were driven to the White House. On the President's invitation, Mr. Greeley entered the White House, and stayed to dinner. Greeley, all this time, was waiting for the New York politics that was to be the subject of conversation. It was not mentioned in the carriage, nor previous to dinner, nor at dinner. After dinner Grant struck off on farming. He heard that Greeley took great interest in farming; somebody had told him he had written a book on the subject, and he thought that would be an interesting topic to the philosopher. So Grant talked about his own farm near St. Louis, and of Greeley's near Chappaqua; he talked about his own fine mares, his blooded stock, and of Marshal Brown's pups.

All these things were interesting to Greeley, but they would not prevent the Republican party in New York from splitting to pieces. Greeley wanted to talk politics. It was manifestly not his place as the guest of the President to force his opinions upon Grant, and he was with the President four mortal hours and New York matters were not alluded to. He went away more in sorrow than in anger,—he was disappointed and discouraged. He went down to the *Tribune's* Washington office and there met Senator Henry Wilson, to whom he related the whole occurrence. Grant, on his part, felt very buoyant. He thought he had entertained Greeley very satisfactorily.

A Utah Avalanche.

From the Salt Lake Herald, April 12.

On Thursday, at 7 a. m., a terrific snow-slide occurred near the Wellington mine in Little Cottonwood. The width of the slide was about 200 feet, and it moved from the summit of the mountain above the mine to the ravine below, a distance of 2,000 feet. Its path crossed the trail leading from the Wellington Company's buildings to the mine, and in the line of it unfortunately happened to be the day shift of workmen, eight in number, on their way to the mine, all of whom were carried away with it down the steep declivity, a distance of 500 feet, to the ravine. None of the men were deeply buried, although the depth of the slide was about six feet, and six of them dug themselves out by their own efforts. One of those remaining, Mr. G. Beronio, was found not more than eighteen inches below the surface of the snow through which he had forced his arm, thereby saving himself from being smothered. The snow, however, from the force of the fall, was packed so closely around him that it had to be removed before he could be extricated. Of Mr. H. H. Murray, the foreman of the mine, no trace was visible, but after an active and anxious search by his comrades, who dug trenches in the snow, his body was found buried under two feet of snow, and some four feet above the bottom of the slide. He was knocked down and carried down the declivity headforemost by the avalanche, and was probably dead or insensible before he reached the bottom, although the snow at the foot of the avalanche was so compressed by the velocity and weight of the slide, that it would have been impossible for an uninjured man to extricate himself from even a shallow depth.

How the Magical Rise in Mining Stocks Affected a Broken Bank.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, May 1.

Amongst the most romantic and singular of the results of the mining excitement is that in connection with the banking-house of John Sime & Co., the announcement of whose failure startled the community a few months ago. At the time of the failure it was found that the liabilities of the concern amounted to $225,000, and to meet this large amount there was naught but the pitiful sum of about $60,000 in coin and a lot of mining stock, the value of which was then so insignificant that some of the creditors contemptuously referred to it as "d—d wild-cat." But truth crushed to earth will rise again, and so will mining stocks—particularly on occasions like the present. And that poor despised mining stock has wrought miracles in this case. A large portion of the stock was Exchequer, which was then worth about $5 per share. Pending the settlement of the bank's affairs, the stocks were kept locked up, and behold the results: On Monday, Exchequer was sold at $100 per share—just twenty times the value it possessed when the failure was announced. The other stocks of the bank have appreciated in an equally astounding manner, and in consequence the affairs of the broken bank have been lifted out of the shadowy depths of poverty and placed high in the radiant sunlight of financial prosperity. Last Saturday the cash in bank was $367,000, and yesterday a further sum of $100,000 was realized, making the total assets $467,000, and leaving $242,000 to the credit of the estate after paying all indebtedness.

A Medico-Literary Quarrel.

An extraordinary statement recently appeared in the *Saturday Review*, to the effect that Turner and Mulready became the victims, in their later years, of a singular disease of the eye which produced optical illusions, and impelled them to make undue use of yellow and blue tints in their pictures. The authority given for this queer story was a lecture delivered in England by Dr. Liebreich, and the *Saturday* applied the subject in its usual pronounced fashion. But now comes so competent an authority as the *British Medical Journal*, to disprove the whole story of visual defects and consequent errors of the palette. The *Journal* quietly observes:

"It is not, of course, always to be expected that *Saturday Reviewers* should have a very profound knowledge of their subjects, but it might be thought advisable that an analysis of an optical argument should not be publicly undertaken by a gentleman who is ignorant of the first rudiments of the subject. "It was not assumed, but it is known, that, seen through a yellow glass, the yellows in a landscape are seen relatively more strongly, while the blues are partly neutralized. It was not assumed that the effects of viewing a landscape and a picture through a yellow lens or glass are the same; but, on the contrary, it was stated, as the result of experiment, that they are entirely different. The retain becomes presently so far accustomed to the yellow medium, that the strong lights reflected from blue surface in Nature overpower the yellow of the medium, and the blues of a landscape are presently but little neutralized.

The reflections from pigments, poor imitations as they are, at the best, of nature, have not the same power; a large part is neutralized by the yellow glass or lens; and to produce with pigments, on a canvas, blues which satisfy his eye as comparable with those which he sees in Nature, the painter—who in old age has the pigment-yellowness of senile change in the lens—employs much deeper blues than he would have done in youth, or than impress youthful eyes as representing the natural tints truthfully. That is why, on Liebreich's theory, Mulready, in painting the same picture in old age which he had painted in middle life, introduced ultramarine into the flesh tints—painted a linen smock of the brilliancy of a glittering silk; and that is the key which he affords to the prevailing excess of purple tints which the official catalogue describes as characterizing the latest works of this great artist. The great master himself was, in his later life, dissatisfied for this reason with the color of his earlier works; he thought them too brown, and used to warn his pupils to paint with stronger blues, especially in the gray shadows.

Buried by a Land-Slide and Saved by a Dog.

From the Idaho City World, April 25.

On last Monday, Mr. James Hanson, who is engaged in mining in Elderado gulch, went from the claim to shut off the water, and in a steep gulch or ravine under the ditch, started to prospect some ground, when all at once, without warning, the whole side hill, capped with a huge bank of snow, caved and slid down the ravine, a distance of about seven hundred feet, burying Hanson up and carrying him along with the sliding mass the entire distance. Hanson's dog shortly afterward appeared on the claim where Mr. Kelly, Hanson's partner, was working, and was covered with mud, and made some curious demonstrations to attract Kelly's attention, but, thinking that the dog had only been chasing some gophers, Kelly did not follow him, and the dog returned to the scene of the catastrophe. About two or three hours after that, one of the ditch-tenders on Willis' ditch had his attention attracted by the dog, and heard somebody's voice crying for help, and, on repairing to the place, he found Hanson covered up, with the exception of his head, which he had managed to get out above the sand and *debris*. Assistance being called, four men worked for three-quarters of an hour before they could extricate him from his perilous position, and when they succeeded in releasing him, was found to be almost flayed alive. The sliding of the sand and snow over him, down the steep ravine, had torn off every stitch of his clothes, and rasped the skin off of him as though he had been rubbed with sand-paper. His long gum boots were rolled down straight around his ankles, so that they could only be removed by cutting them off. The unfortunate man was carried to his cabin, and a messenger dispatched to town for Dr. Healy, from whom we learn that, though badly injured, no bones were broken, and that Hanson is in a fair way for recovery. It was certainly a miraculous escape, and he may well congratulate himself that the injuries are no worse.

Witchcraft.

Writing to the *Advocate* of Green Bay, Wis., a lady describes what she has witnessed of modern "witchcraft," and confesses her mystification thereby. Adjoining her home property, at the recent date to which she refers, was the humble house and garden-plot of a poor English family. Becoming interested in this family, upon whom the surrounding farmer folk were inclined to look down, a daughter of the same, who had imprudently contracted a union with some rough fellow of the baser sort, and been virtually abandoned by him after the birth of a child, attracted her particular attention and sympathy. Making overtures for acquaintance with the girl, who walked much in the garden-plot with her infant, the lady was presently the confidant of her story; learning that her worthless husband, while under command of the law to provide a certain monthly allowance of money for mother and child, really yielded obedience in the matter only under compulsion of a "magic spell." The man worked as gardener to an infirmary some two miles away, and when the girl wished to compel a visit from him it was her custom to pin a large living toad to the ground by means of an iron skewer, repeating over it a rhymed incantation to the effect that the cruelly-tortured reptile, as the price of its own deliverance, must give the recusant husband "neither rest nor sleep" until he should "come and speak" to the utterer of the spell. The horrified lady's discovery of the poor, impaled toad, wriggling under an inverted flower-pot, was what particularly induced the young wife's explanation. "It's four weeks since he came last, and I have to do this to bring him again at all," said the girl. "The toad has been here two days and nights now, and to-night Tom will have to come, in spite of himself. If you don't believe it, keep me with you in your own house until he does come, and then listen in the garden to what he says to me." Her hearer was curious enough to accept this proposition, and tells the results as follows: A few minutes after 10 o'clock in the night a neighbor's dog began barking violently, whereat the younger woman said quietly: "There he is," and went out of the house and across the lawn to her father's gate. The narrator, listening, heard her say, "I've brought you, Tom, because I must have some money to keep the child. If you'd keep it paid, as you ought, I'd never trouble you." The man, whose voice indicated both rage and fear, cursed her for bewitching him. "What is it you do, you she-fiend?" he exclaimed, "I haven't been able to sleep a wink for two nights for your infernal witchcraft, and had to climb over the infirmary walls to come here to-night. Something seemed to drag me, and I know you've been practising some of your accursed witcheries on me." His wife told him that it was no matter what she had done she needed and must have the money, and he knew that he would not be able to resist or sleep again until he paid it. And pay it he did, though with many bitter oaths; and upon his departure the girl liberated the tortured reptile.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
Household Furniture,
AT AUCTION,
At the LAKE FRONT AUCTION HOUSE, on Saturday morning, May 11, at 10 o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers,
148 Michigan-av., between Adams and Monroe-sts.

Bankrupt Sale.
We will sell on
Saturday Morning, May 11, at 11 o'clock,
At the Lake Front Auction House, 148 Michigan-av., between Adams and Monroe sts.,
4 Good Single Horses, 1 Large six-seated Carriage.
By order of Geo. W. Campbell, Assignee.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HORACE REED & CO.
REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
Furniture, Carpets & Crockery.
HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers,
44 STATE-ST.

ENTIRE STOCK
OF
Oberg & Dose,
AT THEIR STORE,
213 West Lake-st.,
COMMENCING
Saturday Evening, May 11, at 7 o'clock.
HORACE REED & CO.,
Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.
ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856.
Burned out Oct. 9, 1871. Resumed business Nov. 1, in a temporary building. Now occupy building
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,
Known as the
RED FRONT AUCTION HOUSE,
Holding regular sales of
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC., every week.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
WEST SIDE.
Regular Saturday Sale Household Furniture, Pianofortes, Carpets, etc.,
At the RED FRONT AUCTION HOUSE, on SATURDAY MORNING, May 11, at 10 o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Special Catalogue Sale
350 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES,
On TUESDAY MORNING, May 14, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Shelf and Builders' Hardware, Glassware, White Granite, Silver-plated Ware, Table Cutlery, etc.,
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, May 15, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Dry and Dress Goods, Woollens, Clothing, White Goods, Notions, etc.,
On THURSDAY MORNING, May 16, at 9½ o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 & 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
1 and 3 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.
REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF
Household Furniture
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Marble-top Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Chairs, and Rockers, Bureaus, Spring Mattresses, Office Desks and Chairs, What Nots, Carpets, Jute Mats, 15 crates W. G. Crockery in open lots, 10 casks of Yellow and Rockingham Ware, 50 cases Glassware, Piano Fortes,
On Saturday, May 11, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

TROTTING HORSE
AT AUCTION,
A very fine bay, kind, handsome, 6 years old,
On Saturday, May 11, at 12 o'clock m.
Sold for no fault, as the owner must leave the city.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Closing representations of the eminently successful Natural Comedian,
Mr. Robert McWade,
In his masterly impersonation of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
Every night this week, and Saturday Matinee. Owing to crowded houses, we would suggest to our patrons an early engagement of seats. ☞ The coolest Theatre in America.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.
IRWIN COMBINATION
IN
Miriam's Crime, and Winning a Husband.
SATURDAY MATINEE, 2:30 p. m.
May 13—Katy Putnam, Edwin Browne, and Irwin Combination. Six nights and one matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.
WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.
Last three nights of the successful comedy of
FRIENDS!
It being the intention of the management (as already announced) to present a constant succession of novelty.
On MONDAY, May 13, for three nights only,
CASTE.
On THURSDAY, May 16, for three nights only,
PROGRESS
and MEPHISTO'S MISSION.
Grand Family Matinees, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
An entirely new programme.
CHARLES WALTERS
In his Grotesque, Eccentric Song and Dance.
D. L. MORRIS
In his great specialty of the Intelligence Office. First week of The Old Clock, City Life, and Hard of Hearing. Saturday, Grand Family Matinee.

TO RENT.
HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE,
N. W. Cor. Halsted and Harrison-sts.,
will be completed and ready for occupancy on the 25th inst. Stage and scenery complete. Seating capacity about 1,500. Will be rented for long or short periods to responsible parties. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 255 South Halsted-st.

COTTON GOODS.

Cotton Goods.
HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY
Offer,
at Wholesale,
the largest line in
this market,
and
at the lowest prices.
31 & 33 South Canal-st.,
25 to 31 West Washington-st.
Orders
promptly executed.

MUSICAL.

The Coming Church Music Book.
To be Ready July 1.
The Standard.
By L. O. EMERSON, of Boston, and H. R. PALMER, of Chicago. Price, $1.50.
As the previous works of these gentlemen have had very marked success in the East and in the West, the coming book cannot fail to be the success of the season. Specimen pages sent free on application.
Managers of SABBATH SCHOOLS are becoming more and more convinced that the beautiful Singing Book,
Glad Tidings,
(Price 30 cts. paper; 35 cts. b'ds) is one of the VERY BEST books.
WINNER'S NEW SCHOOLS,
For the Pianoforte, Cabinet Organ, Guitar, Cornet, Violin, Fife, Accordion, German Accordion, Clarinet, Flute, Flageolet; costing but 75 cents each, are just what are needed for cheap and attractive instruction books.
Charming Song—THE GATES AJAR. Thomas. 40c.
The above Books and Piece, sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., New York.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line
NEW YORK, CORK, AND LIVERPOOL.—New and full-powered steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC.
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed, and comfort. Saloons, state rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 374 Wabash-av., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.
From New York. Java....May 15. China....May 22. Russia....May 29.
From New York. Parthia....May 18. Calabria....May 25. Abyssinia....June 1.
Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.
Steerage Passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 376 State-st. and 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Wednesday, May 1, 1 p. m.
CITY OF LONDON....Saturday, May 4, 2 p. m.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, May 9, 7 a. m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, May 11, 3 p. m.
CITY OF BRISTOL....Thursday, May 16, 12 noon.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, May 18, 2 p. m.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. First cabin....$75. To London....80. To Paris....90.
Payable in Currency. Steerage....$30. To London....35. To Paris....38.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
30 West Kinzie-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest:
VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE, WASHINGTON, EUROPE, ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE.
Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday.
Price of passage in gold (including wine), First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.
Excursion Tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent.
The Steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railways, and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
☞ For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or to H. HARGIS, Agent, 31 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Temperleys' Line of Steamships,
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BLACK FRIDAY,
The Sensation of New York,
Played at Niblo's Garden, New York, until the destruction of the building.
A Story of Woman's Wiles and Man's Passion.
Depicting in glowing colors the
Fisk-Mansfield-Stokes Tragedy.
Commenced in No. 264 of
THE DRAMATIC NEWS.
For sale by all Newsdealers.

WANTED.

TO FAMILIES, CONTRACTORS, OR FARMERS,
In want of good male or female help, will find it to their advantage to call or send orders to the CHICAGO LABOR EXCHANGE, 271 State-st., Rooms 6 and 7. Good Scandinavian men and girls always on hand.

DRY GOODS.

Retail Department.
329 West Madison-st.
The best $1 Kid Glove in the city at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.
New Parasols, best assortment and cheapest, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.
New Dolly Varden Ribbons, all widths, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.
Cheapest Ribbons in the city, of all kinds, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.
Beautiful new Ties, Scarfs, and Bows, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.
Human Hair Switches at half the usual prices, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.
Job Lots of Ladies' Lace Collars at 20 cts. each, Ladies' Silk Bows at 25 cts. each, and other bargains on the centre tables, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.
Bargains in Guipure and Thread Laces, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.
Corsets in large variety, cheap, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.
Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, and other Dress Trimmings, good assortment, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.
Job lot Gents' British Half Hose, $2 doz., at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.
A large special lot, purchased very cheap, of Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, at much under regular value, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.
All kinds of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Hosiery, by the dozen and half dozen, at wholesale price, a specialty, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.
Finest stock of French Striped Ottoman Shawls opened this season, at CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S.
329 West Madison-st.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Building Jail.
Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned for the construction of a stone jail and jailors' dwelling, at Morris, in Grundy County, Illinois, the plans and specifications of which are now on file in the office of the County Clerk at Morris, where the same can be seen and examined, and where, also, persons desiring to make bids will be furnished with blank forms of proposal.
The building must be roofed in on or before the 25th day of December, 1872, and the whole structure completed by the first day of December, 1873.
Proposals may be made by one or more persons for furnishing all the materials and labor, or by different persons for such separate branches of the work as are set out in the blank proposals. All proposals must be deposited with the County Clerk before the 10th day of June next, on which day the undersigned will be ready to award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, reserving however to themselves the right to reject any or all bids. The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to give bond with good security for the performance of such contract.
The contractor will be paid monthly on the estimated value of the work as it progresses, reserving therefrom 10 per cent till the completion of the work.
Dated May 3, 1872.
JOHN BAHR,
WM. PIERCE,
AMOS CLOVES,
Building Committee for County.

Office of the Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan
SHIP CANAL,
549 Wabash-av.,
CHICAGO, May 10, 1872.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on blanks to be furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 m., of Saturday, May 25, 1872, where plans and specifications of the work to be performed can be seen.
The right to reject any or all bids is expressly reserved, should it be deemed for the interest of the Company to do so.
WM. T. CASGRAIN, Chief Engineer.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Bids will be received by the undersigned at the office of W. W. Boyington, Esq., cor. Monroe-st. and Wabash av., for building a Hotel at Highland Park. Plans, &c., can be seen as above.
R. E. GOODELL,
for Committee.

Proposals for Fuel, Stationery, and City Hauling.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., May 10, 1872.
Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 10th day of June, 1872, for furnishing such quantities of Fuel, Stationery, and performing such City Hauling as may be required by the Quartermaster's Department in this city, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.
Blank form of proposals, with requirements attached, can be had on application to the undersigned. JAMES GILLISS,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of Change of Name.
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of stockholders of the REAL ESTATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, held this day, at the office of the Company, No. 16 Caudal-st., corner of Third-av., in accordance with the provisions of "An act to provide for Changing the Names," etc., etc., of "Incorporated Companies," the name of said incorporation was changed to the FRANKLIN BANK.
GEORGE S. EDDY, Cashier.
CHICAGO, May 8, 1872.

SOUTH CHICAGO HOTEL
This spacious and inviting suburban hotel is now open for patrons. Persons wishing choice of rooms, where comfort and accessibility to the lake and river for fishing and sport are combined, can secure accommodations at fair rates.
The Michigan Southern and Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne trains run to South Chicago. Apply to
MRS. TIFFANY,
At the hotel.

THE WILLIAMS HOTEL,
On Kinzie-st., between Market and Franklin, after being rebuilt with all modern improvements, will open the 12th day of May, at 2 o'clock p. m.

WIRE WINDOW SCREENS.
For the best work and lowest prices, call on or send a note to us.
J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO.
305 Michigan-av.
Burned out at 164 Lake-st.

OFFICE OF C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., April 25th, 1872.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.
HUGH RIDDLE, Vice President.
F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER
3 times a day cure
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Stone in the Bladder,
Catarrh of the Bladder,
Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet,
Brick-dust Deposit,
Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver.
For sale by all Druggists.

TEXAN LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
THE GENUINE AMERICAN ARTICLE
The best and cheapest nourishment for invalids and families. For sale everywhere, and by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, General Agents, Wabash-av., corner Eighteenth-st., Chicago.

NOTICE.
All persons are hereby warned against negotiating any promissory notes signed by me and payable to Mrs. Margaret R. Curtiss, as said notes are worthless.
J. F. SMITH.

BURNT TITLE DEEDS.
SHUFELDT & BALL, LAW OFFICE,
33 West Madison-st., examine and perfect titles under the Burnt Records Bill, attend to the organization of private corporations, bankruptcy proceedings, and insurance claims.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
68 South Desplaines-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between Barton Sewell, George E. Welling, and William Diffenbacher, under the firm name of Sewell, Welling & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Barton Sewell and William Diffenbacher are alone authorized to receive moneys owing the concern, and will pay all debts.
BARTON SEWELL,
GEORGE E. WELLING,
WM. DIFFENBACHER.
Chicago, May 7, 1872.

LADIES' SUITS.

Suits.
HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,
W. Madison, cor. Aberdeen-st.,
Offer at Retail,
at extra low prices,
1,000
Buff and Blay Linen Suits at
$4, $5, $5.50, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10,
$11, $12, and up.
2,000
White Lawn and Swiss Suits at
$3.50, $4, $5, $5.50,
$6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $11, $12,
$14, $15, and up.
Also, a full line of
Children's Pique and Linen
Braided Suits.

CLOTHING.

Large Stock and Low Prices.
FOR ANY ARTICLE OF
CLOTHING
OR
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
REMEMBER
BETTS,
The Clothier and Gents' Furnisher,
324 & 326 State-st.,
OPPOSITE CONGRESS.
BOYS' CLOTHING A SPECIALTY.

INSURANCE.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.,
OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.
ORGANIZED A. D. 1809.
Capital $10,000,000 Gold.
Assets in the United States, $1,400,000.
We are now issuing policies on property in BURNT DISTRICT in above-mentioned Company.
S. M. MOORE & CO., Agents,
No 213 East Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS
AND
ORGANS.
Invoices received daily of Hallet, Davis & Co.'s, Lighte & Co.'s, and Great Union Pianos, and Smith's American Organs.
All orders to the Trade filled with despatch.
New Pianos to rent.
Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.
W. W. KIMBALL,
610 MICHIGAN-AV.
Bet. Sixteenth & Eighteenth-sts.

HARDWARE.

BRINTNALL,
TERRY
& BELDEN
WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
57 West Lake-st., Chicago,
HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Shelf Goods, Batcheller Forks,
Holt's, Blood's, and
Millard Scythes,
Wheeling Nails, Tin Plate,
Tinners' Stock, &c., &c.,
AT LOWEST RULING PRICES.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL OF
W. A. WEED & CO.,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
We have removed to our new quarters,
44 and 46 River-st., cor. Wabash-av.,
where we have received, of our own importation, a fine line of English and French Druggists' sundries and Fancy Goods, which we offer to the trade at close figures. Shall be pleased to see old and new customers.

A. D. LEWIS
Removed from 59 Desplaines to 63 Madison-st.
A. D. LEWIS.

REMOVAL.
A. J. AVERELL has removed his Real Estate Office to No. 334 Wabash av.

REMOVAL.
R. W. DODD, MERCHANT TAILOR,
has removed to 566 Wabash-av., over S. H. Thompson's restaurant.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

F. E. RIGBY,
PAPER HANGINGS,
624 STATE-ST.

GEO. C. BATES, U. S. Dis. Attorney,
Counsellor-at-Law & Mining Agent,
SALT LAKE, UTAH.
Business promptly attended to.

ALEX. DRAKE,
PAPER HANGINGS & WINDOW SHADES,
178 West Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

Cook County Bonds,
Running twenty years, at 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, can be bought at par at the County Treasurer's Office, east wing, Court House.
J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

NATIONAL LOAN & TRUST CO.
Deposit and Savings Bank,
Centrally located at
107 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.,
Rice & Jackson's Block. Business conducted on equitable principles. Exchanges on all parts bought and sold. Accounts of Western Banks and Bankers solicited. Directors: Geo C. Smith (Pres't), O. F. Fuller, W. H. Bailey (Cashier), Lester Bradner, Jr., and G. Mather Smith.

Sterling Exchange.
Drafts at sight on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND.
Payable in any part of the United Kingdom.
Bank of England Notes and Sovereigns wanted.
GEO. C. SMITH & BRO., Bankers,
224 Wabash-av.

H. G.

A Visit to His Sanctum.

His Sentiments.

New York Correspondence of the Boston Post.

As he was thus employed, your correspondent found the great man in the evening. Horace was in his den, on the second floor, over the counting-room of the Tribune office. He sat on a very low cane-bottom chair, which squeaked as he turned it on the swivel. The sound was so like that of the philosopher's voice in angry mood, that I felt uncertain whether it was the chair or the man that addressed me. Before him was an ordinary writing desk, which was altogether useless for its primary purposes, by reason of the vast pile of books, proofs, telegraphic despatches from Whitelaw Reid and others, clippings from papers, half-written editorials, pamphlets on farming, and other undisciplined rubbish with which it was littered. However, the uselessness of the desk troubled not its owner. He needed it not for ordinary purposes. He sat, with his ear resting against the outer edge of it, held the legal cap upon which he was writing in his left hand, to which the right leg on the left knee lent friendly support. Thus posed he plied his gold pen with wonderful energy, and with wonderful crookedness in oblique lines across the legal cap. There were two chairs for visitors in the small apartment. But like the desk they were not available for their original purposes. The one on the right of the philosopher had a map of the world hanging over its broken arm, and its seat was pre-occupied by Zanman's Dictionary of Congress, a State manual, and a pile of proofs. On the other chair I was surprised to see my old acquaintance, the celebrated white hat, which had been through the Southern campaign last summer with the great Abolitionist. It reclined, bottom upwards, in the very center of the chair, as if determined to share it, and inclined towards Horace as if intimately concerned in the work he was performing. This, and an old rickety pair of scissors which dangled independently from the chair, which connected a brass-bound Tribune almanac with the desk, were the objects most characteristic of the man that caught my attention in that small dingy room on the corner of the building which Mr. Greeley dignifies with the title of sanctum.

As I entered, Mr. Greeley wheeled round on his squeaking chair until his broad, bland, simple looking countenance, came directly under the gas jet, and his dishevelled white hair in dangerous proximity to it. A smile of gratified vanity started at his good-natured looking mouth, and rippled over all the broad expanse of his countenance as I tendered him my congratulations. After a little he intimated, or rather he very distinctly and very emphatically informed me, that he was very busy just then. Acting on the information thus broadly conveyed, I was in the act of bowing myself out, when he stopped me with a squeak of his chair, and said, without leaving off writing: "If there is anything you wish to know, I will tell you. You are quite welcome to any information I possess." It was then the idea of interviewing him first struck me. I knew it would please the man without injuring the future President. So I commenced, and the following conversation occurred between us in the rare intervals that elapsed between the transaction of business with the employes of the office. The writing was continued all the time:

Correspondent. Did you expect the nomination, Mr. Greeley?

Greeley. No, I thought Trumbull would get it. I never was so much surprised as when I heard that I was the man.

C. I presume you have your reply prepared?

G. Well, no. I cannot prepare a reply until I see what I am to reply to, and I have not yet received any official notification of my nomination from Cincinnati.

C. Then I suppose it would be unfair to ask you to foreshadow any policy?

G. I would rather say nothing about that for the present. I will say, however, that my aim shall always be, if elected President, to carry out the wishes of the people, even if they should clash with my own convictions (and he bit his lip determinedly).

C. For instance, if it so come to pass, in the course of events, that Congress would favor the repeal of the Tariff bill, what would be your action, as President, in the premises?

G. I should immediately give way to the wishes of the people as expressed through their representatives in Congress, and would promptly sign any bill passed by it.

C. Would a free trade plank in the platform have interfered with your acceptance of the Cincinnati nomination?

G. (Promptly.) Most certainly I could never have accepted a nomination on a free trade platform.

C. Do you think that your nomination will be acceptable to the Democratic leaders of the South and West?

G. Read those telegrams and judge for yourself. (This was said with an air of undisguised triumph.)

With this he handed me a bundle of telegrams, which he took from the white hat on the chair beside him. They were from Wm. M. Greenlaw, Defrees, and men of that ilk. Some of them stated that they were authorized by leading Democrats of the South and West to tender their congratulations on his nomination, and the assurance of their support of his candidature. After reading them I remarked that those telegrams were encouraging, to which he replied: "Very; very encouraging indeed. They are only some of the many I have received to the same effect."

C. I perceive that one of those documents predicts that you will carry Tennessee by a majority of 30,000. Don't you think that is a little improbable?

G. Not the least. Why should it? Don't the writer know more of the matter than I do?

C. Do you think that he that says you will carry Massachusetts is equally well informed on the subject?

G. (Quickly.) Oh, no. I don't expect to carry Massachusetts. It will go for Grant, I know. I am prepared for that.

He did not sigh, but wrote excitedly.

C. Do you think that the situation is acceptable to the Revenue Reformers?

G. Well, if Trumbull be a specimen, I should say yes.

C. And that the Cincinnati platform will be entirely unobjectionable to them?

G. So far, they have made no objection to any part of it. They are not likely to, either, whatever they may do in the way of adding to it. Something, of course, must be added to it. You know a large congregation needs a small creed. (And he smiled knowingly.)

C. Yes, especially a large congregation of different stripes?

G. Well, that is so, too.

C. What influence will the action of the men at Cincinnati have, in your opinion, on the Philadelphia Convention?

G. Well, it is impossible to say just yet. I would rather give no opinion.

C. Do you suppose Grant will be nominated there?

G. Certainly; he must be. It is too late for him now to draw back; too late (and the philosopher shook his head gravely and sagely as he spoke).

C. Well, now, Mr. Greeley, one question more, and you are a free man. With all your political knowledge and the information just received from your friends, as well as from what you have seen yourself from the window of this office to-day, do you believe that you are sufficiently popular to defeat General Grant in the next Presidential campaign?

A smile, akin to that with which the popular artist adorns the countenance of the original "Heathen Chinee," rippled all over the child like face of the sage of Chappaqua. He laid his gold-bowed spectacles on his broad forehead, wheeled around and back in his squeaking chair, and, I fancied, was on the point of telling me to go West and be d—d, when the thought of something, apparently in the distance, put him on his good behavior, and he modestly replied: "No man is as wise as time. That is the great expounder of the unknown. I want to hear what the papers have got to say, and what is generally thought of my nomination, before answering that question." He seized the rickety scissors and cut up what I thought was the editorial he had been writing all the time of the interview. I feared he was in bad humor, and, to give him an opportunity to blow off on the proof-readers, I left.

A CELESTIAL DEFALCATION.

How the Heathen Chinese Try a "Busted" Banker.

From the Idaho City World, April 18.

Quite a row recently occurred among the Chinese residents of our city, arising from the "busting" of the Chinese bank of deposits, belonging to the See Yup company. It appears that Ah Chee, Eee Wood, and several other prominent Chinamen, were interested as officers or as directors in the savings or accommodation bank alluded to, and that Eee Wood was a "boss" officer, or at least, by virtue of his position was peculiarly trusted with the duties of a responsible nature connected with the care, safe keeping and disbursement of the funds of the institution, and that under him was a book-keeper who was entrusted with the delicate and important duties pertaining to that position. About a week ago it was discovered that something was rotten in China, or, at least, in the bank, and, upon investigation of the safe, &c., several thousand dollars of the funds were missing. The greatest excitement prevailed, and criminations and recriminations among our Oriental inhabitants was the order of the day. Eee Wood was pounced upon as the guilty party, and his life demanded in satisfaction of the abuse of the trust reposed in his honor and integrity. The bookkeeper was closely questioned, and his accounts underwent a careful scrutiny, but nothing implicating Eee Wood could be discovered. Finally the united Chinamen agreed that if Eee Wood, according to the time-honored custom prescribed by their religious teaching, would purge himself of suspicion the matter should be dropped. Accordingly, one day last week, everything being prepared beforehand, a delegation waited on our worthy Sheriff, Dryde McClintock, and informed him that certain ceremonies were to be gone through with at the Chinese graveyard, and that they desired him to be on hand, and to look out and "see who shoot first." Dryde of course "looked out," and before he would allow any Chinamen to go to the place indicated, carefully searched those who were to accompany him, and relieved him of their artillery and pruning knives. Nearly all the [illegible] Celestials remained a respectful distance, and Eee Wood and two or three of his accusers repaired with Dryde to the cemetery, where all the graves of defunct Mongolians were found lit up with wax tapers and adorned with slips of paper. The oath of innocence which was imprinted in Chinese characters on a piece of paper, was then spread upon a grave and fastened down with sticks, and Eee Wood, prostrating himself according to the style of their peculiar religious belief, went through all manner of genuflections, signs, and tokens, and then seizing a white rooster, provided for the occasion, he took a cleaver and severed its head from the body. The ceremony through with, Sheriff McClintock, by request, dug a hole and deposited therein the dead rooster, the instrument used to cut off its head, and a paper on which was written the oath of exculpation, which was then covered with dirt or buried. Dryde says he had to perform the duties of sexton, as not one of the Chinamen would touch the dead chicken or assist in the burial of it. This ceremony is said to be one of a very solemn nature with the Chinese, but it appears that in this instance it has not satisfied them. Some of them openly declare that they believe Eee Wood has sworn falsely, and one remarked, "me tink he lie belly soon." We are informed that some of the most obstreperous of his countrymen are making up a pony purse to pay some scoundrel to assassinate Eee Wood, but whether it is true or not, we can't say. Should it be done, the hired assassin would probably be summarily dealt with, regardless of the formalities of the law, as Eee Wood is one of the leading Chinamen of this camp, and his own friends would probably not abide the law's delay. We don't know whether the decapitated chicken has been resurrected or not, but as we learn it was a fat one, some of the irreverent boys are losers by not being aware of the ceremonies.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 10.

Money continues easy in the local market. There is a large demand from grain dealers, but to some extent the speculation in wheat helps itself to money: The more the price fluctuates and the more prospect there is of great and sudden changes in the price, the more promptly margins are called for, and the more money there is accumulated in the Board of Trade Treasury at the Corn Exchange National Bank. The bank, of course, loans the money out again on collaterals, and it is probable that of the $400,000 or $500,000 which must now have accumulated for margins on grain, 75 per cent has been loaned out again on grain receipts as collaterals. Thus an activity in speculation in the grain markets helps the bulls because it helps to make money easy for borrowers on grain receipts. When the grain markets get dull and steady, and there is a disposition to settle up the speculative deals and withdraw the margins, the tendency, if any, would be to depress prices by diminishing the supply of loanable funds available to that class of speculators.

The speculative activity in the grain markets, however, has no very marked effect on finances generally at present. In the open market money is to be had at from 10 to 12 per cent, and the banks are lending freely at 10.

Exchange is scarce, and sells at 50c to 75c per $1,000 premium between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at par.

The Cook County National Bank have decided to increase their capital $100,000 on June 1, making the total capital $500,000.

The Pullman Palace Car Company have declared their nineteenth quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, payable on the 15th inst.

CHANGING BANK NAMES.

We notice a movement on the part of several of the banks of this city, organized under State charters, to avail themselves of the privilege granted by a law recently passed, to change their names. Some years ago, when the charters under which nearly all the private banks of this city are now operating were obtained, it was the fashion to make the name of the proposed institution a long rigmarole of half a dozen names strung together. Thus we have the Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Company; the Merchants', Farmers', and Mechanics' Savings Bank; the Prairie State Loan and Trust Company; the National Loan and Trust Company, and half a dozen other variations of "loan and trust company." There is neither profit nor pleasure in these long-drawn-out-names. It is a bore to pronounce them in conversation, and a greater bore to write them. Life is too short and time too precious to waste in such useless labor of lips and pens. The disposition on the part of some of these banks to change their names for shorter and more convenient ones, is commendable, and if it exercises any influence on their business at all, it cannot be otherwise than favorable.

THE "CALLED" 5-20S OF 1862.

The Public Debt Statement for May 1 shows that the total amount of 6 per cent bonds outstanding was $1,388,777,100, against $1,3[illegible] the same shown to be outstanding April 1, a reduction of $10,621,450. But, as the purchases of bonds by the Treasury during April amounted to only $5,000,000, it may be explained that the difference of $10,621,450 is the amount of the called 5-20s of 1862 which have been redeemed during the month. Thus the amount of the 5-20s of 1862 outstanding on April 1 was $288,630,500, and on May 1 was $279,091,650. The amount does not agree within $1,000,000, but it is understood that this amount of the '62s redeemed during the last day or two of March, and not deducted in the statement for April 1, have been deducted since. Of the $140,000,000 of 5-20s of 1862 called for redemption, $89,179,050 had been redeemed and deducted, as shown by the statement of March 1. Since then $65,436,500 more have been deducted from the amount of outstanding 5-20s of 1862. The amount of new 5 per cents outstanding has, however, been increased $32,168,400 since March 1. If these latter have been exchanged for the '62s, as we suppose is the case, it leaves $14,562,850 of the $140,000,000 of "called" 5-20s of 1862 still outstanding.

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	118½	118⅞
5-20s of '62	112¾	113⅛
5-20s of '64	112¾	113⅛
5-20s of '65	113⅛	113⅜
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	115⅜	115⅝
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	115⅛	115⅜
10-40s	110⅛	...
U. S. new 5 per cents	110⅛	...
U. S. Currency 6's	115¼	116
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	...	100&int
Illinois County and Town 10s	...	95 @98
Chicago City 7s	...	100&int
Cook County 7s	...	100&int
Eastern Exchange	1-10 dis.	
Gold Exchange	...	114⅜
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	...	110¼
Gold and gold coupons	113⅝	114¼

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Gold active and strong, closing at 114⅛@114¼. Loans were from 3 to 6 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $61,000,000. Governments firm and a fraction higher.

Stocks dull and irregular; opened steady and declined during the afternoon. At the close the market reacted to about the opening prices, and closed firm. Western Union firm, and it is said that Vanderbilt has bought 5,000 shares. The principal dealings have been in Erie, Northwestern, Ohio, Pacific Mail, Rock Island, Lake Shore, and Indiana Central. The latest rumor in regard to the latter stock is that Tom Scott will be President of Erie, and that the Atlantic & Great Western will be run in connection with the C. C. & I. C., which will greatly increase the earnings of the latter.

Money easy at 5 to 7 per cent.

State bonds dull and steady.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	118⅝	Coupons, '67	115⅝
Coupons, '62	113⅜	Coupons, '68	115⅜
Coupons, '64	113¼	U. S. 10-40s	110⅝
Coupons, '65	113⅜	New 5s	111¼
Coupons, new	115⅝	Currency 6s	116¼

State bonds:

Missouri	95½	Old Virginias	57
Old Tennessees	67	Old N. Carolinas	35
New Tennessees	67	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	54		

Stocks closed:

Canton	90	St. Paul	58½
W. U. Telegraph	74½	St. Paul preferred	78½
Quicksilver	41½	Wabash	75½
Adams Express	95½	Wabash preferred	86
Wells & Fargo Ex.	88	Fort Wayne	96
American Express	78½	Terre Haute	23
United States	75½	Terre Haute pfd	50
Pacific Mail	75½	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central	96½	C. & A. preferred	118
N. Y. Central scrip	91½	Ohio & Mississippi	46
Erie	68½	C., C. & C.	91½
Erie preferred	86	C., B. & Q.	132
Harlem	125	Lake Shore	94½
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	36
Michigan Central	118½	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	92½	Union Pacific	38½
Northwestern	75	Cent. Pacific bonds	102½
Northwestern pfd	93½	Union Pacific bonds	89½
Rock Island	111½	D., L. & Western	107½
New Jersey Cent	109½	Hartford & Erie	9½

REAL ESTATE.

INSTRUMENTS FILED FOR RECORD FRIDAY MAY 10.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 14 and n 8 ft of Lot 15, in Block 1 of Porter's Block 27, Sec. 33, 40, 14, dated April 25; consideration, $5,400.

Lot 30, in Foss' Block 3, Ashland Second Addition, dated April 23; consideration, $5,[illegible].

Winchester av, near Polk st, e f, 24x114 ft, dated May 6; consideration, $900.

Lot 4, in Chapman's Lots 1 and 2, of Block 5, Graves' n e ¼ Sec. 34, 39, 14, dated March 16; consideration, $7,000.

Lot 13, in Block 8, of w ½ n e ¼ Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated Sept. 4, 1871; consideration, $300.

Hinman st, bet Ashland av and Paulina st, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 2; consideration, $800.

Twenty-second st, bet Ashland av and Paulina st, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 2; consideration, $1,500.

Canal st, bet Adams and Jackson sts, e f, 50x188 ft, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $12,500.

Nebraska st, 75 ft e of Loomis st, n f, 25x102 ft, dated April 30; consideration, $800.

Mather st, 300 ft e of Halsted st, n f, 50x119 ft, dated May 8; consideration, $1,0[illegible].

The premises No. 603 Michigan av, dated April 13; consideration, $12,000.

Superior st, 48 ft w of Sedgwick st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated April 25; consideration, $1,350.

Peoria st, 45 ft n of Van Buren st, w f, 24 ft, dated April 2; consideration $4,375.

Lot 3, in Block 1, of Davis's w ½ Sec 28, 39, 14, dated April 19; consideration, $1,000.

Will st, near Augusta st, e f, 25x103 ft, dated April 25; consideration, $[illegible].

Burnside st, 125 ft s of Thirty-second st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated April 11; consideration, $3,750.

Second st, near Ashland av, s f, 24 ft to alley, with buildings, dated May 8; consideration, $[illegible].

Lot 21 in Partin's Lots 13 to 16, in Brown's [illegible] Sec 34, 39, 14, dated May 9; consideration, $3,000.

The Farwell tract, situated on North av, [illegible] lake shore, dated May 1; consideration, $125,000. The parties are John V. Farwell to Baldus F. Culver.

Lot of Lot 19 in Block 10, Rockwell's Addition, dated May 9; consideration, $3,500.

The premises No. 74 Throop st, dated May 1; consideration, $2,000.

West 20 ft of Lots 16 and 17, in Block 3 of Smith's Subdivision of Gilliam's Lot 3, of s ½ s e ¼, Sec 12, 39, 13, dated May 10; consideration, $1,500.

Shurtleff av, 570 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated April 17; consideration, $3,300.

Indiana av, 140 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 17; consideration, $3,500.

Second st, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, 120 ft to alley, dated April 11; consideration, $3,000.

[illegible] st, bet Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts, [illegible] ft to alley, dated April 29; consideration, $[illegible].

The premises No. [illegible] Honore st, dated April 29; consideration, $[illegible].

Lots 15 and 16, in Block 17, Ashland Second Addition, dated April 26; consideration, $3,200.

Blue Island av, bet Sixteenth and Evans sts, s w f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 8; consideration, $[illegible].

Wood st, 247 ft n of Monroe st, e f, 50x125 1-10 ft, dated April 30; consideration, $[illegible].

Ontario st, bet North Franklin and Wells sts, undivided half of 20 ft to alley, dated April 10; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 14 and 15, in Block 2, D. S. Lee's Addition, dated May 1; consideration, $3,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Wrightwood av, 321 ft w of Lincoln av, s f, 50x125 ft, dated April 10; consideration, $[illegible].

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 20 to 24, in Block 6, of s w ¼ n w ¼, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated April 22; consideration, $16,000.

Lots 25 to 27, on Dexter av, in Block 1 of Traver's n e ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated April 17; consideration, $1,500.

Sixty-second st, near Wallace st, 50x118 ft, dated May 8; consideration, $1,0[illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 10.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	7,448	3,075	4,918	5,620
Wheat, bu	4,870	9,500	7,006	110,535
Corn, bu	154,686	106,790	194,167	....
Oats, bu	20,020	23,095	10,449	36,934
Rye, bu	1,890	2,152	5,806	1,800
Barley, bu	3,810	1,080	728	2,395
Grass seed, lbs	21,140	37,010	102,005	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	3,250	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	9,700	....	12,050	48,600
Cured meats, lbs	222,010	41,750	780,027	120,470
Beef, brls	8	18	20	....
Pork, brls	330	26	2	....
Lard, lbs	10,040	32,380	120,250	238,880
Tallow, lbs	8,320	12,880	....	....
Butter, lbs	46,030	54,448	18,590	17,100
Live hogs, No	8,159	5,651	5,941	4,487
Cattle, No	2,916	2,828	2,184	1,963
Sheep, No	764	492	....	621
Hides, lbs	121,587	46,250	37,120	48,000
Highwines, brls	335	365	322	225
Wool, lbs	48,36[illegible]	13,390	842	121,500
Potatoes, bu	12,652	5,280	1,171	50
Lumber, m	4,842	4,668	1,211	2,741
Shingles, m	2,908	3,024	989	2,047
Lath, m	665	455	62	393
Salt, brls	2,634	....	1,312	1,125

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 6,193 bu wheat; 4,046 bu oats; 1,325 bu rye; 1,111 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 7 cars wheat; 286 cars and 50,700 bu corn; 16 cars and 1,000 bu oats; 3 cars rye; 3 cars barley. Total, (315 cars) 180,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were irregular to-day, with less doing, except in corn, which was strong. Provisions and wheat exhibited but little change. The receipts were again liberal, but the shipments were also free, and the steadiness in freights encouraged shippers to take hold, so that there was more doing for shipment, and rather less on pure speculative account than heretofore. There was more activity in the grocery market than on the preceding days of the week, and a better, firmer feeling was developed. The weakness noticeable for some time past, in refined sugars, has given place to one of buoyancy, prices having recently advanced ¼@½c in New York. Coffees are also firm and advancing. Rice, soaps, spices, and other articles in the line ruled steady at former rates. The dry goods trade was active, so far as dress goods, and seasonable fabrics generally, were concerned, but quiet for woollens, and for sheetings, shirtings, cambrics, etc. In quotations no change was visible, the prevalent feeling being one of firmness. Butter was quoted easy, at 7@16c for common to fair, and at 20@28c for good to choice grades. The bagging trade remains quiet and steady. Coal was again unsettled, and nominally lower, sales making at $9.50@10.00 for Lackawanna, and at $9.50 for Erie and Brier Hill. Cheese, fruits, and fish were without material change. There was a liberal inquiry for pressed hay, in shipping order, and the advanced prices lately established were thoroughly sustained. The supply of prairie is large, while timothy is scarce. Hides and leather remain firm at the quoted prices. Oils, paints, and colors met with a good demand at former rates. The market for lumber at the yards exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and the feeling was one of firmness. Common and medium grades are mostly inquired for. Hardwood lumber was moderately active and firmly held. A sawed shingles and lath were quiet at former quotations. There are no new features in connection with the market for metals and tinners' stock. Trade is fully up to the expectations of dealers, and prices are more settled. Nails and naval stores sold quite readily at former figures. The stocks of the former are as yet very light. Building materials were in larger demand than at any time since the opening of the month, and for the leading articles prices were firmer, although not quotably higher. In the market for cooperage prices remain unchanged—a light business being transacted. Potatoes and live chickens were in better inquiry and higher. Salt was in active demand, and firm, at $2.05 for Saginaw and Onondaga descriptions, and $2.15 for coarse. The receipts are small.

Highwines were firm, but quiet, at the advance noted yesterday, holders being strong at 85c, while many were unwilling to sell under 85½c. Sales were 50 brls. at 85c per gallon.

Lake freights were more active, and firm at yesterday's rates, being in good request, but shippers steadily resisted the effort to advance prices. Sail rates were 8c on corn to Buffalo; 9½c for wheat to do, and corn to Port Colborne; 13½c on corn to Oswego; 6c on oats to Buffalo. Through rates were quoted at 25c on wheat, and 24c on corn to New York; and 22c on corn to Portland and Boston. A total of 14 charters was reported, which will carry out 380,000 bu corn.

Provisions were again dull, there being less trading reported than on any other day since the opening of the last packing season. There were but few operators in attendance and they were not disposed to trade. Mess pork was bid for by one or two parties early in the session, but little was done; the market was about 5c per brl higher. Lard was weak for future. Meats were quiet at previous quotations, being firmly held, with little inquiry. The market was probably rendered dull by the decline in hogs yesterday, though they were no weaker this morning, and reported more active. It was rumored that summer lard for June and July, from St. Louis, was freely offered, without finding buyers. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash, or seller May, $12.40@12.45; do seller June, $12.60; do seller July, $12.85; seller August nominal at $13.05@13.10; seller November nominal at $12.25@12.50; do seller December, nominal at $12.75@13.00; prime mess, $11.50. Lard, cash, or seller May, $8.62½@8.65; do seller June, $8.82½@8.85; do seller July, $8.85. Dry salted meats at 4½@4¾c for shoulders; 6½@6¾c for short ribs, and 7¼@7½c for short clear. Boxed meats, ¼@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 6¼@6½c for shoulders; 7¼@7½c for short ribs; 8½c for clear; 11@11½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $24.00@25.00. City tallow, 8½@8¾c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller June (in settlement) at $12.65; 50 tcs lard at $8.65; 250 tcs do, seller July, at $8.75; 400 tcs summer lard at $8.25; 40,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 3 brls country tallow at 8½c.

Flour was more active, and strong at the recent advance, being in good shipping demand. Indeed, the sales were only limited by the extent of the offerings, as buyers took hold of all on sale, in the way of good spring extras. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $10.12½; 50 brls do at $10.00; 200 brls do at $9.00; 100 brls do at $8.50; 200 brls spring extras (Stockton) at $9.25; 100 brls do (Minn) at $9.00; 200 brls do at $8.75; 450 brls do at $8.50; 200 brls do at $8.00; 500 brls do at $7.50; 100 brls do at $7.40; 200 brls do at $7.37½; 80 brls spring superfines at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.50; total 2,330 brls; also, 10 tons bran at $17.00, on track.

Wheat was less active, at about the same average of prices as yesterday, but with not so wide a range. The market was, however, far from being a steady one, being subjected to several spasmodic attempts to advance quotations, which were only partially and temporarily successful. [illegible] "secret" seemed to feel that the thing has been a little overdone, hence yesterday's extreme prices were not reached, though Liverpool was reported firmer, and the news came from New York that wheat there was held so much higher as to be above the reach of shippers. The truth is, however, that Liverpool and New York have been dragged up slowly by the sharp advance in Chicago, and are yet a long way behind. Hence a little rise at either of those points can have but little effect here. The question of prices here is largely a local one. The trading to-day was very light, in comparison with the daily volume of transactions for a week past. Seller June opened at $1.57, sold successively at $1.58, $1.56, $1.58½, $1.57, $1.57½, and $1.56½, with few sales between those points; then advanced more steadily to $1.59, and closed at $1.58. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at $1.54@1.55½, closing at $1.54½. Seller July was very irregular, at no difference to ½c below seller June. Seller August sold at $1.40@1.41; and seller the year at $1.24@1.25. No. 2 red winter was in some demand; quoted at $1.85@1.88. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.55½; 10,000 bu do at $1.55½; 25,000 bu do at $1.55; 5,000 bu do at $1.54¾; 20,000 bu do at $1.54; 20,000 bu do at $1.54½; 3,200 bu No 3 spring at $1.42. Total, 118,200 bu.

Corn was strong, and more active, advancing about 1@1½c per bu, under a good order demand from country speculators, and a better inquiry for shipment. Liverpool was reported a shade firmer, and our receipts continue to be less than was expected. We stated yesterday that country stocks are believed to have been materially lessened under large shipments South, and East as to Eastern points. But beyond this lies another reason for light receipts. Most of the corn to come here is believed to have been sold on the longer options, which command a premium, and, as storage in the country costs little or nothing, it is to the interest of farmers to sell it for summer delivery. This fact, joined to the call for hands and horses in the field just now, will possibly cause the receipts to be relatively light for some time to come, especially as other markets are at present offering better prices than Chicago, and thus induce shipments to them from several sections that are normally tributary to this city. No. 2 corn, cash or seller the month, opened at 44½c, declined ¼c, then advanced sharply to 45½c, and ruled firm, then closed easier at 45c. Seller June sold at 46@46½c, closing with 46½c bid. Seller July sold at 46½@48c, closing at 48½c. Seller August sold at 47½@50c, closing at 49½c. Seller September sold at 50½c. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 45c; 20,000 bu do at 45½c; 34,300 bu do at 44½c; 30,000 bu do at 45¼c; 33,600 bu do at 45c; 36,800 bu do at 44¾c; 15,800 bu do at 44½c; 35,600 bu do at 44¼c; 10,000 bu do on track at 45c; 3,400 bu do at 45c; 24,800 bu do on through cars at 45c; 2,000 bu rejected at 43½c; 5,800 bu do at 43c. Total, 273,400 bu.

Oats were strong, but quiet, being generally held off the market, while the demand was good, though not urgent. Cash lots were not really wanted, but seller June was in request, and advanced [illegible]. Seller the month sold at 37½c. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu at 37¾c; 3,600 bu at 37½c; 12,000 bu regular at 37¾c; 31,200 bu do at 38c; 36,600 bu do at 38¼c; 1,200 bu do at 38c; 600 bu by sample at 41½c; 600 bu do at 39c. Total, 86,400 bu.

Rye was again in good demand, and strong at 1@2c advance on yesterday's quotations, closing at the outside. Cash sales were 800 bu No. 2 at 80c; 400 bu do at 80c; 11,200 bu do at 79c. Total, 12,400 bu.

Barley was stronger, but irregular. The holders of this grain here were willing early to sell to shippers at 65c per bu, but refused to take less than 66c for No 2 that would remain here to be used in filling options. The market advanced 2c later, with sales in the Central at 64c. Cash sales were 5,000 bu No 2 at 64c; 5,000 bu do at 65c; 4,200 bu do at 66c; 1,800 bu do at 68c; 600 bu by sample, at 65c; 400 bu do at 67c. Total, 17,800 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were much more active than is usual, wheat being especially active, and corn lively. The sales of grain on the call footed up nearly 1,000,000 bu, while a great many trades were made afterward. Provisions were quiet, but firmer, wheat higher, corn stronger, and oats in good demand. A portion of the advance in the price of cash grain was due to the fact that another ¼c per bu is due after to-day on storage. The following sales were made at the call: 500 brls pork, seller July, at $12.90; 500 brls do, at $12.95; 35,000 bu wheat, seller June, at $1.56½; [illegible]

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess pork, seller June	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess pork, seller July	12.90	12.95
Mess pork, seller August	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess pork, seller November	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, cash	[illegible]	8.67½
Lard, seller June	8.70	8.80
Lard, seller July	8.75	8.87½
Wheat, cash	1.55½	1.56
Wheat, seller June	1.58	1.58½
Wheat, seller July	1.58	1.58½
Wheat, seller August	1.49	1.44
Wheat, seller the year	1.25½	1.26
Corn, cash	[illegible]	47
Corn, seller June	[illegible]	49
Corn, seller July	[illegible]	49½
Corn, seller August	[illegible]	50½
Oats, cash	37	[illegible]
Oats, seller June	39½	[illegible]
Oats, seller July	40	40½

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 10.

BUTTER—Remains quiet and without quotable change in values. Both shippers and local buyers are operating, but from neither source is the demand at all active and under accommodating stock prices are tending lower. We make no change in our quotations, as follows: Strictly choice dairy, packed, at 26@28c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@22c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BAGGING—The bagging market was steady and firm at the following rates: Stark, 39c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps bags, 21½@23½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 70c.

BEANS—The market was a shade more active at yesterday's prices; $2.50@2.60 for fair to choice medium, and $2.70 do for navy.

BROOM CORN—Met with a better inquiry at the following range of prices: Common at $40.00@75.00 per ton; fair to prime, green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00, and brush $100.00@160.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The inquiry to-day was larger than for several days back, and quotations ruled very firm. We quote: Stucco, $2.75@2.80; New York stucco, casting $2.75@[illegible]; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; marble dust, $2.25; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₩ brl, $2.00@2.25; plastering hair ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₩ 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₩ brl. The following are the ruling prices for domestic window glass:

FIRST QUALITY.

Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.	Per light.
6x8	150	$3 75	$4.00
6x10	120	6 25	6.00
6x12	100	6 75	7.00
7x9	114	5 75	7.00
7x14	73	6 75	10.00
8x10	90	6 25	7.00
8x12	75	6 75	9.00
8x13	69	6 75	10.00
8x14	64	7 00	11.00
8x15	60	7 00	11.00
8x16	56	7 50	12.00
8x17	53	7 50	14.00
8x18	50	7 50	15.00

SECOND QUALITY.

8x10	$5.50
8x11 to 10x12	6.00
9x12 to 10x13	6.00
9x13 to 10x15	6.00
9x14 to 10x16	6.25
9x15 to 10x16	6.2[illegible]

CHEESE—A moderate business was doing in this staple, and for marketable goods tolerably full prices were being realized. The following are the current rates: New York factory, 15@16c; Ohio factory, new, 13@14c; Western factory, new, 12@13c.

COAL—Continues weak and unsettled, and at some of the yards Lackawanna and Erie were being sold at $10.00, while at others orders were freely filled at $9.50. The arrivals continue large, and the market will probably continue unsettled for some time yet. We now quote: Lehigh, prepared $11.00; Lehigh lump, $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $8.50; Blossburg, $10.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—No change was noticeable in this market. There is a steady demand, both to supply local and interior wants, and the market is firm at the late advance:

Peaches, 3 lb	$2.25@2.50
Peaches, 2 lb	2.35@2.75
Pears, 2 lb	3.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.20@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.50
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3.00
Tomatoes, 3 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	2.60@2.75
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@2.70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.90
Lobster, 2 lb	3.25
Lobster, 1 lb	2.15
Oysters, 2 lb	2.15
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—The market continues quiet, but firm, at yesterday's quotations. Pork barrels, $1.35@1.35; lard tierces, $1.65@1.75; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.05; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $6.50@9.00; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—Were dull, and the market was easier, with sales at a range of 11½@12c per dozen. The offerings were large.

FISH—Lake fish were again quoted weak and unsettled, and orders were unusually filled at inside figures. Salt water fish were also easy. There was no important change, however, and we repeat our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.75@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore kits, 1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $6.75@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box scaled, 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—All domestic, and many descriptions of foreign fruits, are meeting with a large demand, and the general market is strong. The stocks are moderate. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 10@12½c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, $3.20@3.30; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 37@38c; pitted cherries, 37@38c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; do Michigan, 11½@12c.

GREEN FRUITS—The following prices are current: Apples, $4.00@5.00; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.50@6.00; oranges, Messina, ₩ box, $5.50@5.75; do Palermo, $5.00@5.25.

GROCERIES—Coffees were again very firm, and a sharp advance is looked for, prices here being lower than at the East. There was also a firmer feeling in refined sugars, in consequence of an advance of ¼@½c in New York. For other goods in the list the market was comparatively steady, as previously quoted. Trade is better than at the commencement of the week, and a good feeling prevails all around. We quote:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 23½@24c; prime do at 22½@23c; good at 22@22½c; Singapore at 24@24½c; Costa Rica at 24@24½c; Maracaibo at 23½@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Rangoon at 7½@8c; Carolina at 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11¾@12c; A, No. 2, at 11½@11¾c; B at 11½@11¾; XC, at 11¼@11½c; C, at 11¼@11½c; choice brown, at 10¾@11¼c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@55c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6¼@6½c; German mottled, at 7¼@7½c; White Lily, 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6½@7c; brown Windsor, at 4¼@4½c; palm at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@5½c.

HAY—Was in active demand, and the firmness noticeable for several weeks past still prevails. We continue to quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: Timothy, beater pressed, $18.50@20.00; do loose pressed, $16.50@18.50; prairie pressed, $10.50@12.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $11.00@13.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain firm at the annexed quotations: Green city butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 10c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 18c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; do calf, 16c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@70c; grubby, [illegible] scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Dealers continue to report a good demand from all quarters, and quotations are almost invariably well sustained. Following are the prices now current:

Horse-shoe iron	[illegible] rates
Bar iron	[illegible] rates
Heavy band	[illegible] rates
Light band	[illegible] rates
Hoop	[illegible] rates
Oval	[illegible] rates
Round and square	[illegible] rates
Half oval and half round	[illegible] rates
Russian iron, perfect	[illegible]
Russian, No. 1 stained	[illegible]
Sheet iron	[illegible] rates
Norway nail rods	[illegible] rates
German plow steel	[illegible] rates
Bessemer plow steel	[illegible] rates
Spring and tire steel	[illegible] rates

LEATHER—In the leather market there were no new features to note. The demand continues active, and the subjoined quotations are firmly adhered to all around:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Kip, city, ₩ lb	[illegible]
Kip, veals	1.00@1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	[illegible]
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	[illegible]
Country upper, No. 1	[illegible]
Collar, ₩ ft	[illegible]
Calf, city	1.20@1.40
Calf, country	1.10@1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	[illegible]
Rough upper, 14 to 19 lbs	[illegible]
Rough upper, damaged	[illegible]
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	[illegible]
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	[illegible]
"B A" sole	[illegible]

OAK.

Calf	$1.35@1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	90@1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@2.25
French calf, 28 to 30 lbs	1.80@2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.60@2.00
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.00@1.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Business in this department was again active, and, with moderate stocks, quotations remain firm and practically unchanged:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 52c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 50c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 45c; tin'd copper, 46c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—Trade was less active, but the market was firm at the following prices:

Manila rope, ₩ lb	19 @ 21
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	17 @ 18
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	22 @ 23
Marline, ₩ lb	22½@ 23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	17 @ 18
Oakum, ₩ bale	5.00@6.50
Pitch, ₩ brl	7.00@7.50
Tar, ₩ brl	5.50@6.00

NAILS—There are no new features to note in connection with this market. Trade was active, with sales upon the basis of $5.75 rates: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5.75; 8d, per keg, $6.00; 6d, per keg, $6.25; 4d, per keg, $6.50; 3d, per keg, $7.25; fine 3d, per keg, $8.50; blue 3d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $8.00.

OILS—The market for oils was active and steady at previous rates, the following being the prices current: Carbon, 22½@23c; extra winter lard oil, 83c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.00@2.15; neats' foot oil, 90c@$1.00; do strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 75c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Continued activity is witnessed in the demand for goods coming under this head, and the following quotations are firmly adhered to:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ @12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad Colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	5.00
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.00
English red lead	11.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.50
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POTATOES—Were in large demand, and for good Western grades prices were firmer. Ohios were unchanged; 70@80c for good Western, and 85@90c for good straight Ohio peach-blows.

POULTRY—We note an advance of 50c per dozen on live chickens. Pigeons were dull at 60c@$1.00 per dozen; live chickens, $4.00@4.50 per dozen.

SEEDS—The demand was of a light character, but dealers were generally firm in their views at Tuesday's quotations. The supply is ample. Clover, $5.75@6.50 for good to prime, and $6.00@6.50 for mammoth. Millet at $1.25@1.50, and Hungarian at $1.25@1.50. Timothy at $3.15@3.30 for fair to good; $3.40@3.60 for prime.

SALT—Met with a good shipping demand, and prices rule firm at the annexed range: Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.00 per bag.

TEAS—Are firm and advancing. The stocks are light in all the markets of the country, and dealers are making no effort to increase sales at present rates. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.50; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@90c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.60; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@1.10; fair to good, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request, and rules steady at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 70@85c; choice, 50@65c; common, 45@50c; poor, 35@40c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 52@60c.

WOOD—A liberal business was doing at the annexed quotations: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $13.00; slabs, $7.00, delivered.

WOOL—In the market for wool prices remain about the same as noted for several days past. Trade was only fairly active:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	65@68c
Washed, coarse	55@60c
Unwashed, fine	35@45c
Unwashed, medium	40@45c
Unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@75c
Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; unmerchantable, 20@25c less.	

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The demand was fairly active at unchanged rates. We quote:

Chicago to	4th Class, per 100 lbs	Flour per brl	Grain in bulk	Dressed meats in bulk	Fresh beef and pork per 100 lbs
Boston	.55	$1.10	....	....	....
New York	.50	1.00	.50	.65	.90
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.45	.90	.45	.55	.80
Washington, D. C.	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.30	.60	.30	.35	....
Wheeling	.35	.70	.35	.40	....
Newark, O.	.30	.60	.30	.35	....
Cleveland	.22	.44	.22	.27	....
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.30	.60	.30	.35	....
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	.45	.90	.45	....	....
Akron, O.	.30	.60	.30	.35	....
Norfolk, Va.	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Petersburg & Richmond	.60	1.20	....	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 10.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,699	7,558	836
Tuesday	1,557	7,016	405
Wednesday	1,918	10,229	1,229
Thursday	2,916	8,159	754
Friday	2,395	4,709	857
Total	10,475	36,770	3,581

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,966	8,942	719
Tuesday	927	5,289	....
Wednesday	1,848	8,431	799
Thursday	2,184	5,944	....
Friday	....	....	....
Total	6,925	28,626	1,518

CATTLE—There was a reasonably active inquiry for the different grades of stock, and prices were steady for all descriptions. Advices from the market below were anything but encouraging, but the offerings were moderate and of good quality, and buyers took hold with considerable interest, clearing the pens of all desirable lots at full yesterday's prices. The best droves were taken on New York, Albany, and Boston account, at $5.75@6.60 for smooth, well fatted steers, averaging from 1,150 to 1,500 lbs, while medium to good droves, averaging from 1,080 to 1,250 lbs, were in demand for such points as Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, at $5.00@5.75. City butchers and feeders also operated liberally, the former at $3.00@5.25, and the latter at $3.50@4.75. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,300 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5-year-old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.90@6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
11	smooth fat steers	1,180	$5 70
53	fair fleshy steers	1,132	5 50
34	choice steers	1,240	6 25
107	choice steers	1,386	6 25
20	Cherokees	942	3 10
15	medium steers	1,170	5 62½
15	light stockers	774	4 10
15	medium steers	1,201	5 75
30	good steers	1,249	5 75
29	good smooth steers	1,290	5 90
97	smooth steers	1,137	5 75
14	oxen	1,424	5 65
140	choice steers	1,262	6 00
29	choice steers	1,287	6 00
18	choice steers	1,365	6 00
52	good steers	1,229	5 85
18	good steers	1,253	5 87½
18	good steers	1,231	5 90
14	fat pony steers	1,090	5 65
14	extra steers	1,431	6 50
17	fat steers	1,173	5 75
16	good steers	1,257	5 65
14	butchers' stock	1,054	[illegible]
[illegible]	smooth fat steers	1,151	5 67½
13	smooth fat steers	1,145	5 62½
17	smooth fat steers	1,174	5 70
17	smooth fat steers	1,164	5 75
17	fat pony steers	1,082	5 70
17	fat pony steers	1,010	5 65
17	choice steers	1,210	6 10
17	good smooth steers	1,138	5 80
33	good steers	1,270	5 90
23	good steers	1,188	5 90
33	good steers	1,240	5 80
64	choice steers	1,248	6 20
15	cows	1,073	5 25
15	medium steers	1,129	5 50
65	Texas cattle	1,163	4 25
23	medium steers	1,162	5 30
23	steers	890	4 10
[illegible]	choice steers	1,273	6 12½
[illegible]	choice steers	1,111	[illegible]
[illegible]	choice steers	1,341	6 12½
[illegible]	choice steers	1,497	[illegible]
[illegible]	extra steers	1,521	[illegible]

HOGS—As compared with yesterday afternoon there was no important change in the condition of the hog market. There was slightly increased activity in the demand, but no improvement in values was visible, the great bulk of the hogs changing hands at prices ranging downward from $4.25. Some smooth even lots were taken at $4.30@4.35, while a few extra sold at $4.40@4.45, but most of the day's business was transacted within the range of $3.90@4.25. Inferior mixed lots sold at $3.60@3.85, while the "culls" were closed out at $3.00@3.25. The market closed steady at $3.75@3.85 for common; at $3.90@4.05 for medium, and at $4.10@4.35 for good to choice. About all sold. We append the following

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	178	$3 75	40	212	$4 00	44	273	4 00
53	268	3 85	67	216	4 00	50	211	3 90
57	266	3 85	57	246	3 95	72	202	3 90
51	195	4 00	55	215	4 00	18	181	3 90
20	212	3 80	63	210	4 00	42	232	3 85
56	193	3 85	52	211	4 00	30	240	3 90
53	182	3 80	85	211	4 05	31	211	3 95
50	185	3 80	105	226	4 00	90	190	3 95
50	220	3 90	53	227	3 90	45	211	3 90
55	208	3 90	36	221	4 00	59	212	3 75
21	206	3 95	57	215	3 85	47	203	3 90
15	177	3 60	114	212	3 90	47	208	3 90
51	266	3 90	52	197	3 95	50	202	3 95
52	176	3 90	48	222	3 90	65	217	3 90
72	175	3 90	55	212	3 90	40	212	3 90
122	172	3 85	49	218	3 90	50	243	3 95
54	252	4 00	103	229	3 90	45	235	3 90
52	265	4 05	46	212	3 75	24	227	3 90
30	271	4 00	45	212	3 85	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHEEP—Only 357 arrived to-day, but in the absence of anything like an active demand, either on local or Eastern account, the supply proved ample, and former prices were no more than sustained. A drove of shorn sheep, averaging 99 lbs, sold at $5.05. Lambs are in demand, at $3.75@3.50 per head.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 10.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts	Shipments
Lumber, feet m	4,842	1,211
Shingles, m	2,908	989
Lath, pieces m	665	62

CARGOES—The general features of the market remain about the same as last noted. The attendance of buyers to-day was fair for this portion of the week, and a rather firm feeling prevailed, leaving but one, at 5 o'clock, nine cargoes. A sawed shingles were in good demand at $2.50@3.10, and lath sold quite freely at $2.50. Pickets were disposed of at $12.00 per 1,000 afloat.

EAST SHORE.

Manistee	$3.00 ₩ M.
Ludington	2.75 "
Pentwater	2.50 "
Muskegon	2.50 "
White Hall	2.50 "
Grand River	2.25 "

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—Wood	$3.00 ₩ cord.
Railroad Ties	10c.
Two Rivers—Lumber	$3.37½ ₩ M.
Ahnepee—Wood	2.75 ₩ cord.
Ahnepee—Railroad Ties	9c.
Ahnepee—Cedar Posts	4 @5c.
Ahnepee—Shingles	25c ₩ M.

Sales were:

Cargo brig Express, from Manistique, 200 m ft largely Norway strips and boards at $14.50; 150 m lath at $3.50; 5 m pickets at $12.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr E. M. Stanton, from Manistee, 150 140 ft joist and scantling at $14.00 (mill tally). Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr J. Vilas, from Suamico, 160 m ft common boards at $13.75. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Emeline, from Muskegon, 111 m ft boards and strips at $16.37½. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr A. J. Rogers, from Cheboygan, 250 m ft mill run lumber at $21.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

This branch of the market exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and few changes occurred in prices. The stocks are as yet rather light.

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@26.00
Common boards	19.00@20.00
Joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	13.00@15.00
Fencing	13.00@15.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	20.00@27.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	15.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@25.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 4.00

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in cargo lots)	17.00
Hickory	35.00@50.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

Dealers reported a fair inquiry at yesterday's quotations:

A or star shingles	$3.12½@3.37½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 10—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 27s 9d@28s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 3d; spring, 11s 6d@11s 9d; white, 12s 4d@12s 10d. Corn, 28s 6d. Pork, 50s. Lard, 40s 6d. Market firm.

LIVERPOOL, May 10—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Receipts for the last three days, 32,[illegible] 27,500 bu of which was American.

LIVERPOOL, May 10—Extra—Breadstuffs firmer. Flour, 27s@28s 6d. Winter wheat, 12s 4d. Spring, 11s 6d@11s 10d; white, 12s 6d@13s.

LIVERPOOL, May 10—5 p. m.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

LONDON, May 10—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 93; account, 93¼; bonds '62, 89½; '65, 90½; '67, 92½; 10-40s, 88½.

PARIS, May 10.—Rentes, 54f 52c.

LIVERPOOL, May 10—Evening.—Cotton heavy; middling upland, 10¾@10⅞d; Orleans, 11@11⅛d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm. California white wheat, 12s 6d@13s; red spring, 11s 6d@11s 9d; red winter wheat, 12s 4d. Flour, 28s@28s 6d. Corn, 28s 9d. Cheese, 62s. Short ribs, 33s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 10.—At wholesale the market continues quiet, but there is little more inquiry for distribution under the influence of warmer weather. The market on the whole is steady and firm for all staple fabrics, but on some styles of plain and fancy cottons there is hardly so much firmness manifest, and purchases can be effected at some concession in rates. We quote: Laconia O brown cottons, 13½c; Lyman C do, 12½c; Massachusetts BB fine do, 12½@13c; Mystic River, 13½c; Pittsfield A, 12c. Pepperell wide sheetings lower. We quote 7-4 at 27½@30c; 8-4 at 30@32½c; the other brands steady at 37½@30c; 45 and 50c for 9, 10, 11, and 12 quarter widths. Pequot A are reduced to 15c; Portsmouth P, 9@9½c. Amoskeag A bleached muslins reduced to 15c; Androscoggin L, 17@17½c; Bates XXX, 17c; Boott S, 12½c; do E, 13c; do Y, 17½c; Howe No 3 do, 13c; Great Falls Q do, 16c; Lawrence S, 13c; Manville do, 20c; Missouri do, 21; do Nashua E, 15½c; Pocasset Canoe do, 14½c; Pepperell 6-4 sheetings, 27½c; Somerset BB, 11c; Thorndike C, 11½c; White Rock, 15c; Waukegan No. 1, 15c; Worcester, 11c; Omega gold medal ticks, 14c; Hamilton regular do, 21c. Prints generally are half a cent down—from 12½ to 11½c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Beeves—Receipts to-day, 700, or 8,700 for the week, against 8,300 one week ago. The heat continues, and the market rather grows worse, many lots not selling. Heavy fat cattle go slow at 12½c; good at 13c, and common to medium at 10½@11½c.

Sheep plenty, and not selling. There were 5,000 head received to-day, and 12,800 for the week. Good sheared are worth 7½@8½c. The first Virginia spring lambs, of 40 lbs, sold at 13c; 1 car, 90 lbs, Ohio sheep, 7½c.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,400, making over 37,000 for the week. There is no change from 5½c to 5¾c for dressed. Many hogs die on the way from the great heat.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 10.—Cattle—Receipts 1,105, making supply for week 8,721, or 513 cars against 433 last week. Sales 96 Illinois steers, av 1,116 to 1,321 lbs, at $6.00@6.50; 18 Ohio steers, av 1,108 lbs, at $6.10; 105 Kansas steers, av 1,288 lbs, at $6.30.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000, making supply for week 7,400, against 8,600 last week. Market closes firm. Sales 475 clipped Ohio sheep, av 80 to 85 lbs, at $6.25@6.75.

Hogs—Receipts 400, making supply for week 16,300, against 20,800 last week. Market dull. Sales 112 Illinois, av 228 lbs, at $4.25; 359 Ohios, av 184 to 200 lbs, at $4.10@4.25.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 1.—COTTON—Quiet; middling upland, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour higher; receipts, 6,000 brls; super Western and State, $7.00@7.40; common to good extra, $7.60@8.10; good to choice, $7.85@9.00; white wheat Western extra, $9.05@10.40; extra Ohio, $8.00@10.25; extra St. Louis, $9.25@13.50. Rye flour firmer at $4.50@6.00. Corn unchanged. Wheat higher; receipts, 2,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, $1.75@1.76; No 2 Milwaukee in store, $1.77@1.79; winter red Western, $2.00@2.06; amber Western, $2.08@2.10. Rye firmer; Western, $1.00@1.01. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn unchanged; receipts, 48,000 bu; Western mixed, 76@76½c; yellow, 76½c. Oats dull; receipts, 10,000 bu; Western, 54½@57½c; Ohio, 57@59c.

EGGS—Dull; Western, 15@15½c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 14@17c. Sugar unchanged. Molasses moderately active; N. O., 62@68c. Rice quiet; 8½@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13½c; refined, 23½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 55@55½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; mess, $13.75; prime mess, $13.25. Beef unchanged. Middles quiet; long clear, 7½c. Cut meats quiet. Hams 8½@9c; shoulders, 5½@6c. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam, 9½@9¾c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 22@27c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 13@14½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand, at $8.50@9.50. Wheat firm; red, $2.10@2.15; white, $2.15. Corn steady; yellow, 73c; mixed Western, 72c. Oats 52½@56c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 88½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active; Western superfine, $7.25@8.00. Wheat scarce and wanted. Corn active and firmer; mixed Western, 71c. Oats active; Western, 51@55c. Rye quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork $14.00. Bacon and bulk meats unchanged.

WHISKEY—88c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 10—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and tending upward. Wheat strong and higher; sales 5,600 bu Duluth spring at $1.75; No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1.65, held at $1.70 at close. Corn fair and in demand; sales 5,000 bu Western, to arrive, at 57½c; 6,000 bu do, on spot, at 57½@58c. Oats quiet.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, held firmly; XX spring, $6.75@7.25. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 1, $1.58; No. 2, $1.53. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 35½c. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 45c. Rye firm; No. 1, 67c. Barley dull and nominal.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8½c. Oswego, 10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $12.50. Lard, 8½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; family, $9.30@9.50. Wheat quiet and held firmer; red, $2.00@2.05. Corn firm at 56c. Rye scarce and firm at 93@95c. Oats firm at 43@48c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; sales of city at $14.00. Lard dull; kettle, 8½c. Bulk meats quiet and held firmly; shoulders, [illegible]; clear rib, [illegible]. Bacon [illegible]; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾@8c.

HOGS—Quiet, unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at 88c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; brands firm; XX $6.50@7.50; XXX $8.00@8.50. Wheat stronger, but buyers off, and sales small; sample lots choice spring $1.65; No. 3 red winter, $2.15. Corn in good demand; No. 2 47@47½c. Oats in good demand; mixed, on track, 38@38½c. Barley dull at 70c. Rye higher at 80@82c.

WHISKEY—Better at 89@90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $13.25. Bacon unchanged; dry salt meat, nothing doing; lard, quiet, country kettle, 8½@9c.

HOGS—Quiet, 3½@4½c.

CATTLE—Steady at 5@6c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu; oats 16,000 bu; hogs, 2,000.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 10—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, excited, 5c higher, extra, $2.12; No. 1, $2.12@2.14; amber, $2.02. Corn, steady at 54c. Oats, in good demand at 46c, mixed; 47 for white.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat active, and 2@3c higher; No 1 white Michigan, $2.05; amber Michigan, $1.99@2.04; No. 1 red, $2.00. Corn steady; high mixed, 52@52½c; low mixed, 52c. Oats steady; No. 1, 45@45½c; No. 2, 43½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; Oswego, 9c; Kingston, 8c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $13.50. Lard, 7½@8c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 10.—TOBACCO—Active and prices stiff.

COTTON—Quiet and steady; middling, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; extra family, $7.50. Corn quiet and firm; shelled, sacked and delivered, 49@50c. Wheat nominal; receipts very light. Oats and rye quiet and firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $13.75@13.00. Bacon active; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7¾c packed. Bulk meats fairly active; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6½@7c, loose. Sugar-cured hams, 11½@12c. Lard quiet at 9@9½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 85@86c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm and steady; No. 1 red winter, $2.00; No. 2, $1.94. Corn higher at 58c. Oats better at 47c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm; XX, $7.25; low to choice XXX, $8.10. Corn easier; mixed, 70c; yellow, 71c; white, 76c. Bran dull at $1.10.

HAY—Firm; choice, $34.00@35.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; mess, $13.75. Bacon firm; shoulders, 5½c; clear ribs, 7½c; clear, 8c. Sugar-cured hams 11@13½c. Lard scarce; tierce, packers', 9½c; refined, 9½@9¾c; keg, kettle, 10½c; refined, 11½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar, no receipts; good fair, in sheds, sold at 8½c. Molasses in good demand; inferior to common fermenting, 27½c; reboiled, 43c.

WHISKEY—Dull; choice, rectified, 92c; common, 90c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... May 10.

Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 73 m lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, 4 pkgs fish 15 brls flour 1,312 bu malt 67 bu potatoes and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 28 pkgs fish and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Racine, 100 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 30 m lumber, 300 m shingles, 20 pkgs fish and sundries.
Schr Madeira, Oswego, 2,716 brls salt.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr A. H. Moss, Cleveland, 541 tons coal.
Schr Challenge, Ludington, 75 m lumber, 10 hf brls [illegible]
Schr L. G. Simmons, Manistee, [illegible]
Schr Kewaunee, Kewaunee, 165 m lumber.
Schr C. K. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr Wardel, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Brig L. M. Hill, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Bark Emma Coine, Cleveland, 500 m brick.
Scow Lillie Gray, Ludwig's Pier, 70 m lumber.
Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, 40 m lumber 300 m shingles.
Prop Detroit, Bay City, 5,800 brls salt.
Schr Radical, Carlton, 105 cds wood.
Schr Atalanta, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 80 m lath.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Howard, Port Huron, 192,712 ft pine lumber.
Schr Geo. T. Seaver, Ludington, 150 m lumber.
Schr C. P. Kander, Muskegon, 118 m lumber.
Schr Skylark, Collingwood, 217 m lumber.
Schr Pandora, Collingwood, 234 m pine lumber.
Bark Great West, No. 2, Menominee, 155 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr G. R. Roberts, White Lake, 78 m lumber.
Scow Coaster, Black Creek, 55 m lumber.
Scow Banner, St. Joseph, 45 cds slabs.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 100 m lumber.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 165 m lumber.
Bark Cecilia, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Gold Hunter, Milwaukee, 7,000 bu wheat.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 10 bales hops, and sundries.
Prop Hilton, Ludwig's Pier, 150 m lumber, 30 m oak lumber.
Schr Elva, Windmill Pier, 30 cds wood.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 m lumber.
Schr [illegible], Kaiser's Pier, 70 cds wood.
Schr Jason Parker, Manistee, 85 m lumber.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Brooklyn, Detroit, 183,296 feet pine lumber.
Schr Belle, Milwaukee, 300 m brick.
Schr Gipsey, Kewaunee, 2,800 railroad ties.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Wells, Port Huron, 170 cds wood.
Scow Green Bay, North Bay, 1,450 telegraph poles, 6 m cedar posts.
Schr L. Ludington, Fish Creek, 5,000 cedar posts, 937 telegraph poles.

CLEARED ... May 10.

Schr Harvest Home, Buffalo, [illegible]
Scow Granger, [illegible], 4 brls potatoes.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Ahnapee, 200 tons iron, [illegible] iron.
Prop Annie Young, Buffalo, 36,030 bu corn, 1,100 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 100 bu corn, 100 bu potatoes, 10 brls flour, and sundries.
Bark Wm. Home, Kingston, 19,373 bu corn.
Schr J. F. Card, Buffalo, 17,180 bu corn.
Schr L. G. Simmons, Manistee, 10 brls beef.
Schr White Squall, Kingston, 18,000 bu corn.
Scow Mary Helen, Whitehall, 2,500 bu oats.
Scow Lillie Gray, Ludwig Pier, sundries.
Schr A. G. Mowry, Lincoln, 10 bu grass seed and sundries.
Bark Great West, Menominee, sundries.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, sundries.
Schr Goshawk, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Jason Parker, Manistee, sundries.
Prop Hilton, Ludwig's Pier, 30 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Schr Empire State, Buffalo, 26,592 bu corn.
Schr F. Ludington, Fish Creek, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 60 bu oats, 2 bales broom corn, and sundries.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, May 10—PASSED UP—Propellers W. T. Graves, Forest City, Acadia, Passaic, Lowell; brig Monitor; schooners G. D. Russell, Annie Sherwood, Snowdrop, Northwest.

PASSED DOWN—Barks Vanderbilt, Hans Crocker, Pride of America, Two Fannies, Wenona, J. S. Austin; schooners L. M. Mason, Lummis, J. J. Holly, Connecticut, City of the Straits, Perry Hannah, Alice Richards, Morning Star, James Joy, Lone Star, Metropolis, Bridgewater.

DETROIT, May 10.—Evening—PASSED UP—Propellers Mary Jewell, China. Brigs Orkney Lass. Schooners Sunrise, Monticello, Henry Fitzhugh, Mary Elizabeth, Princess, Alexander, Batavia.

PASSED DOWN—Bark Massillon. Schooners Anna Craig, Star of the North, F. J. King, A. Boody.

WIND—Northeast.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, May 8th:

DOWN—Schr Yankee Blade, Chicago to Oswego, corn; schr Hungarian, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, lumber; prop Schickluna, Chicago to Montreal, corn and pork; propr Kincardine, Kincardine to Kingston, wheat; schr C. C. Trowbridge, Chicago to Oswego, corn; schr Senator, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; bark Jane C. Woodruff, Oxford to Collins Bay, lumber.

UP.—Props Lowell, City of New York, Michigan; canal-boat J. H. Leach; schr Montana; prop Acadia, Hamilton to Sarnia mdse; prop Buckeye, Ogdensburg to Cleveland, mdse; prop City of Boston, Ogdensburg to Cleveland, mdse; bark Thurston, Toronto to Toledo, light; bark Avetic, Kingston to Toledo, light; bark London, Kingston to Toledo, light; schr Mediator, Oswego to Sandusky, light; schr A. W. Luckey, Oswego to Chicago, railroad iron; schr Fleetwing, Buffalo to Huron, light; schr Helen Pratt, Buffalo to Erie, light; bark Cecilia, Kingston to Chicago, light; schr W. W. Grant, Hamilton to Port Burwell, mdse; schr Monterey, Oswego to Chicago, railroad iron; prop St. Lawrence, Kingston to Toledo, light; schrs Wm. B. Ogden, E. Kanter, Trenton, Neshoto.

WIND—East, light.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, May 10.—We note the following charters: To BUFFALO—Francis Palms and Cambridge (yesterday), Gold Hunter, Eliza Turner (rechartered), Kingfisher, C. J. Magill, E. Fitzgerald, Flying Mist, Vanvalkenberg, all corn, 8c. To Oswego—Madeira, corn 13½c. To NEW YORK—[illegible] Tweed, Jas. Fisk, Jr., Vanderbilt, Fountain City, Plymouth, Gordon Campbell, all corn, through rates. Total capacity equal to 450,000 bu corn.

TOLEDO, May 8.—The following charters were reported: Schooner Winona and brig E. Coyne, at 8c on corn to Kingston; schooner Smith & Post, 4c on corn to Erie; John Jewett, 3½c on corn to Cleveland. Also the schooners Ottawa and Wilcox, at $3.50 on lumber to Buffalo.

DETROIT, May 8.—There is a fair demand for vessels to carry lumber from Lake Huron ports at current rates, but they are too low to be any inducement. No charters are reported.

MILWAUKEE, May 9.—Grain freights are more active, and a fair business is done at previous quotations—8½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 10½c to Oswego. Engagements: To Buffalo—Schooners Homer and Levi Rawson, wheat at 8½c. To Oswego—Schooner Guiding Star, wheat at 10½c. To Kingston—Schooner G. C. Finney, corn at [illegible]. To Chicago—Schooner Gold Hunter, 7,000 bushels of wheat at 3c, free of elevating charges.—Sentinel.

BUFFALO, May 8.—The Express says: Up freights are quiet at present. Shippers are not inclined to pay the rates of last week. In view of the large fleet soon expected here they hope rates will be lower, and are now offering only 50c per ton to Chicago.

Miscellaneous Items.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.—The office of the Collector of Customs is now located in Farwell's building, on LaSalle street, between Madison and Monroe.

WAGES.—Sailors shipping from this port are receiving $2.00 and $2.25 per diem.

ARRIVED.—Several lower-lakers arrived here yesterday.

—The ice has gone from opposite the big lighthouse at Port Colborne, all the way to the westward.

—The schooner H. Fitzhugh lost her bowsprit and jibboom at Port Colborne Saturday morning. She collided with an unknown vessel.

LOW WATER.—A gentleman from Collingwood says the harbor at that place is very shallow, and much of it dry land. Also, that Frenchman's Bay in Georgian Bay, is crossed by people dry shod, an event unheralded since 1836.

The propeller Alaska, drawing 11 feet of water, made an unsuccessful attempt to reach Manitowoc on Monday night. She entered the harbor, but could not get to the dock on account of low water.

The harbors at Sheboygan and Pentwater are also in bad condition. The propeller Messenger strikes regularly at both places in going in and out.

DEATH OF AN OLD LAKE CAPTAIN.—John Reed, Captain of the bark John Bredow, of Chicago, was accidentally drowned in Buffalo Creek, Wednesday night. The deceased was one of the oldest Captains on the lakes.

TRANSFERS.—Wm. Rankin and Jas. Wilson, of Detroit, have purchased the barge City from Geo. W. King and John Powell of that city; consideration, $6,000. Geo. W. King and John Powell, of Bay City, have purchased the barge Saginaw from Wm. Rankin and Geo. Wilson, of Detroit; consideration, $7,000.

TUGS LAUNCHED.—Two tugs were launched at Buffalo from the yard of Carroll Bros. last Friday, named respectively the C. C. McDonald and the Thompson.

VESSEL SALES.—The following vessel transfers have been recorded at the Milwaukee Custom House since our last report:

Scow Ferrett—Thos. Hastie and Robert Jameson, of Oshkosh, to Harrison Fellows, of Racine, the whole, $1,700. Harrison Fellows to John S. Smith, of Racine, one fourth, $500.

Schooner Dart—Hartwell L. Turner to John Day and Joshua Whitney, of Green Bay, the whole, $1,200.

Propeller Jacob Bertschy—D. W. Blanchard and S. D. Arnold to Fox River Iron Company; nominal transfer.

Schooner Transit—C. Torrison, of Manitowoc, to Peter Hansen and Frederick Berg, of Sheboygan, two-thirds, $2,240.

Schooner Conquest—John Schroeder, of Milwaukee, to W. R. Wiebuldt, of Chicago, one-third, $1,500.

Schooner Free Democrat—E. G. Owens and George Evans to Augustus Jennett and Peter Keating, of Milwaukee, the whole, $1,000.

Steamer Katy Reid—Daniel Eggleston, of Fairwater, Fond du Lac County, Wis., to John D. McKinnon, of Bay City, Mich., the whole, $1,000.

QUERY.—The deepest water found by the United States Coast Survey on the chain of the Great Lakes was near Cooper Harbor, on Lake Superior, where soundings were made at a depth of 11,000 feet.

TELEGRAPH TO THE SAULT.—The Detroit Post says truly: "The need of a telegraph line from Mackinaw to the Sault is every year more severely felt. It should be built this year. It will be no credit to our vessel owners if it is not."

AFLOAT.—The barges George H. Ely and D. P. Rhodes, which grounded in the old channel at the St. Clair Flats on Tuesday, were got afloat by the tug Torrent, and transferred to the steam barges which had them in tow.

BARGE J. F. WARNER.—Another effort is to be made for the rescue of the barge J. F. Warner, which was lost last fall at the northwestern extremity of Lake Huron. It will be remembered that a wrecking company attempted her rescue promptly, but owing to continued adverse weather, the undertaking was abandoned. The Warner was formerly a fine sail vessel, and has made one or more voyages across the ocean. She is said to be in good condition, and worthy of an effort for her recovery.

THE JENNIE GRAHAM.—This vessel, which recently capsized on Lake Huron, has been sighted at Port Huron, and is being pumped out. Her topmasts and all her lighter spars, sails, and more or less of her outfit, are gone, and will have to be replaced. The hull of the vessel is comparatively uninjured. The loss, however, will be severe, placing it in the best possible light.

DETROIT MATTERS.—The Post of Thursday says:

"A new propeller, called the Ocean, connected with the Merchant's Line of Canadian steamers, arrived at Windsor yesterday afternoon. She was built on the Welland Canal, and is quite an attractive vessel.

"BARK ALICE.—The work of raising this vessel, which has been submerged near the copper dock, progresses slowly. She has been righted, however, sufficient to get pontoons on either side of her, with heavy timbers, which is the chief feature of the undertaking.

"THE IDA WAIN.—Yesterday a very commodious pleasure-steamer, with the above name, was lying at the dock at the foot of Bates street. She is 40 feet long, with 12 feet beam, and is designed for either pleasure or business. She has a good model and excellent speed.

"THE ICE AND THE GALE.—A southwest gale set in quite early this morning, prevailing with more than ordinary violence during the day. As this wind sweeps down Lake Erie it is feared that the vessels and steamers which are known to be icebound in Buffalo Bay may sustain serious [illegible]. The propeller Anna Craig, which arrived [illegible] thus situated thereabouts, and [illegible] several crafts. A wind of much force would render that [illegible] effective as ever for several days longer, besides causing damage otherwise. The ice is stated to be sunken a depth of from 12 to 15 feet, and of considerable solidity.

"THE SITUATION AT BUFFALO.—Captain J. C. Burton, who has arrived here from Buffalo, informs us that at the time of his departure the prospects for vessels getting through the ice there were not flattering. The schooner Mary Elizabeth was towed outside, and on reaching the ice became disabled, and obliged to return for repairs. It is, therefore, [illegible] whether there have been no departures of small craft from Buffalo up to a late hour Tuesday night. The propeller Tweed, we are informed, was the first boat to leave the above port.

"THE LAKE SUPERIOR TRADE.—The arrival of steamers at this port, for Lake Superior, during the past forty eight hours, has been quite large for the commencement of the season. The steamers Keweenaw and Equinox, which were advertised to leave Tuesday evening, were delayed until the next morning. Yesterday the steamers Japan, Northern Light, and Meteor were at their respective docks, getting ready to take their departure, with full freights. The Lake Superior shipping warehouses are crowded with freight."

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Chicago & Alton Railroad. [illegible] — St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line; Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.; Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express; Joliet & Dwight Accommodation; St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division; Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo. — times [illegible].

Chicago & Northwestern Railway. Ticket Office—[illegible] West Madison-st. — Pacific Fast Line; Pacific Night Express; Freeport and Dubuque Express; Freeport and Dubuque Ex.; Milwaukee Mail; Milwaukee Express; Milwaukee Passenger; Milwaukee Passenger (daily); Green Bay Express; Green Bay Express — times [illegible].

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. — Mail; Special New York Express; Atlantic Express (daily); Night Express; Elkhart Accommodation — times [illegible].

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad. — Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.; Momence Accommodation — times [illegible].

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. — Pacific Express; Peru Accommodation; Night Express; Leavenworth Express — times [illegible].

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway. — Day Express; Pacific Express; Fast Line; Mail; Valparaiso Accommodation — times [illegible]. *Sundays excepted. †Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. §Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways. Depot—Foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. — Mail (via main and air-line); Day Express; Jackson Accommodation, daily; Atlantic Express (daily); Night Express. FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD. Mail; Night Express. FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL. Mail; Night Express; St. Joe Accommodation. — times [illegible]. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Ticket Offices [illegible] — Mail and Express; Pacific Fast Line; [illegible] Express; Dubuque & Sioux City Express; Pacific Night Express; Downer's Grove Accommodation; Riverside and Hinsdale — times [illegible]. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. — St. Louis Express; St. Louis Fast Line; Cairo Mail; Cairo Express; Springfield Express; Springfield Express; Keokuk Passenger; Gilman Passenger; Hyde Park and Oak Woods — times [illegible]. *Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPILEPSY OR FITS.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

NO CURE! NO PAY!!

DR. J. KEAN,

360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

DR. STONE, 52 West Madison-st.

Treats and cures every case of Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases, and all [illegible]

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.

Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of any physician in Chicago. Can be consulted personally or by mail free. [illegible] All Consultations treated with safety and success.

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily Edition, per year, by Mail......$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail...... 6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by Mail...... 2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by Mail...... 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Saturday Morning, May 11, 1872.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The standard of Greeley and Brown has been unfurled to the country for barely one week, and yet the concentration of popular strength to its support compels the ablest and shrewdest political judges in the country to predict the election of the ticket with a reasonable approach to certainty. This decision does not rest on impulse, but on a careful computation of the number of votes represented by the organs of opinion which have thus far spoken, and their proportion to the whole American people. All the independent organs of opinion, whether journals or statesmen, expect Mr. Greeley's success, excepting only the New York *Evening Post*. Of a list of one hundred and ten Democratic journals published by the St. Louis *Republican*, when the ticket had been only four days before the country, seventy already commended the ticket to the support of the Democratic party, twenty-eight spoke well of the ticket, but proposed to await the action of the Democratic Convention, and only twelve opposed it. This ratio represents fairly the heartiness with which the ticket is received by those who specially desire that General Grant shall give place to General Amnesty. With this opening of the campaign, it requires no prophet to predict that the plan of Wilbur F. Storey and August Belmont to nominate Davis and Parker, or any other side ticket, for the purpose of electing Grant, will come to grief. The Administration will do its utmost to get something like an out-and-out Democratic ticket nominated, in the hope thereby to secure Grant's election, or to induce Horace Greeley to withdraw. Mr. Greeley is reported to have declared that, in the event of such a nomination, he might withdraw. As this would leave the field clear to Grant, it will not take six weeks for the mass of the American Democracy to find out what the Storey-Belmont plan of a straight-out ticket means. It means four years more of Grant, and whoever works for it works for Grant. As ten-elevenths of the Democratic press had declared themselves opposed to any separate nomination within four days after the nomination of Greeley and Brown, it is clear that, long before the Democratic Convention sits, the main question before it will have been already decided by the overwhelming sentiment of the Democratic party, as expressed through its leaders and journals. In Tennessee, the first Democratic State Convention which has met to send delegates to the Baltimore Convention has declared that it is inexpedient to nominate candidates in opposition to Greeley and Brown. The selection of Baltimore as the place of holding the Democratic National Convention will favor the efforts which the friends of Grant are making to get up a separate Democratic nomination. But all such efforts are fast being drowned out of all chance of success by the rising tide of approval of Greeley and Brown.

Meanwhile, the scalp malady, which was lately charged upon the Liberals, has broken out in an acute form among the Grant men. They are the sorest-headed politicians that ever were borne off on a shutter to the hospital. Senator O. P. Morton, who has been playing Pythias to Grant's Damon, who has denounced all who did not live by Grant alone as political infidels and outcasts, has been actually caught trying to steal away the Philadelphia nomination himself. Who will say that Civil Service does not need to be purified now? Then there are such leading Administration organs as the New York *Times*, Baltimore *American*, and Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, jumping up in the meeting, and speaking right out to the Philadelphia Convention, that, if it renominates Grant, and the Democrats do not antagonize Greeley, the "jig is up." Not only are Boutwell, Colfax, Morton, Wilson, and other aspirants to the nomination gravely considering the necessity of throwing Grant overboard to save the party, but already several of the elected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention announce their intention to throw Grant overboard if they find it necessary to save the party. Most of the delegates to that Convention are local politicians and county wire-pullers, who do not care more for Grant than for Greeley, but who have a home interest to look after, which requires that the Republican vote in their county or Congress District should hang together, not for the sake of the head of the ticket, but for the sake of the body, who are to run for Sheriffs, County Clerks, Judges, members of the Legislature, Coroners, Justices of the Peace, &c. To all these gentlemen National Legislation and Progress, Amnesty, Revenue Reform, and the Civil Service are of very little consequence, but the Republican organization in their county is of a great deal of consequence, because it is a convenient machine for electing Scroggs for Sheriff, and Noggs for County Clerk, and Boggs for Judge, and Foggs for the Legislature, and Hoggs for Coroner, and so on. Without this organization, it would be necessary to prove that Scroggs, Noggs, Boggs & Co. were the persons best qualified for those offices, which is often a hard thing to prove. But, with the organization, it is only necessary to know that these men have been regularly nominated, which is easily proved. Acting under these motives, the Philadelphia delegates will have but two courses to pursue,—to nominate Grant or Greeley. There would not be a particle of sense or motive in making a Jonah of Grant at Philadelphia unless that Convention nominates Greeley.

But, in point of fact, the campaign is fast drifting beyond the control of the party managers on all sides. It widens and deepens, like a crevasse in the Mississippi. Yesterday ten men might have stopped it. Now ten thousand could not. It will overwhelm the Conventions that meet to oppose it. And it will bear onward into the Presidential chair the largest-hearted, kindest-souled, and most democratic of American statesmen, HORACE GREELEY.

THE GRANT PARTY.

The Cincinnati nominations have settled, past all dispute, that it is no longer treasonable to discuss the probability of the nomination of some other candidate at Philadelphia than General Grant; and, now that the disability has been removed, it is remarkable with what alacrity and fervor the courtiers of Grant are making disinterested professions of *their* willingness to be sacrificed for the good of the country. First upon the list comes Morton, the personal friend of the President, his tireless advocate both on the floor of the Senate and on the stump, the whipper-in of refractory politicians and office-holders, the purveyor of Post Offices, outdoing Horace in his adulation of Mæcenas, and Brutus in his love for Cæsar; and, like Brutus, when the opportunity came, stabbing his Cæsar at the base of Pompey's statue. Like Grant, Morton has a brother-in-law, and the brother-in-law has decided that there is a crisis at hand, and that no man can meet that crisis and stem the great tidal wave which is sweeping over the country but Oliver P. Morton. One of the brother-in-law's letters, which have been sent to certain delegates elected to the Philadelphia Convention, is to be laid before the President, that he may have proof of the sincerity of his friends. But Morton is not the only one of those who have been so vigorously contending that Grant is the only man who can put down the rebellion and abolish slavery during the next four years, and who now turn against him. Senator Wilson is absolutely hungering and thirsting for an opportunity to offer himself up a living sacrifice on the altar of his country, and is expressing himself to that effect confidentially. He is no longer contented with a second place on the ticket, but will magnanimously yield that place to his friend Colfax, who will retire from political life at the end of his present term, and engage in the pursuits of the Presidency, for which he is now sedulously preparing himself. In the meantime, the Chairmen of several of the Western Grant State Central Committees are in Washington, conferring with Congressmen, and insisting that the Philadelphia Convention must "do something," or the game is up. The Baltimore *American*, a Grant office-holding organ, virtually abandons Grant, in warning the Convention that it must so act that Greeley cannot entice away votes from the Republican party. The demoralization in the Grant ranks has only commenced. The first two or three sheep who have gone through the broken fence will be followed by the whole flock unless the fence is speedily put up again; and, before the 5th of June, candidates will be as plenty as blackberries.

Against this duplicity and treachery, this smiting a man down in the house of his friends, Liberal Republicans protest, for the reason that they want a square, stand-up fight between Grant and Greeley. It is the *Grant party* that is going to Philadelphia, and we want these men, who have had collars put on their necks, to keep their collars on. This Grant organization, which succeeded the Republican organization, has been in power for two years. It has made adhesion to Grant, not adhesion to Republicanism, the test of both office-holding and party fealty. In the effort to thus transform the party, it has "interfered with tyrannical arrogance in the political affairs of States and municipalities." It has made loyalty to Grant, not loyalty to the Union, the condition upon which the Southern States might regain political rights. The Philadelphia Convention was called to nominate Grant, and no other man. The delegations sent to it are instructed thereto. Its principles are the principles of Grant; its candidate is already selected. If, now, the firm of Conkling, Morton & Co. go to Philadelphia and throw Grant over, the head of the movement is gone and only a carcass remains, which will have to be buried at somebody's expense next November. If these fair-weather friends of Grant sacrifice him, one-half of the Philadelphia Convention will go over to Greeley.

These are the words of truth and soberness. The Liberal Republicans will, of course, be glad to get any votes that come to them voluntarily, but they don't propose to meddle with the Grant Convention, and they ask, in return, that the Grant Convention will let them alone. They want to go into this fight with Mr. Greeley at the head of the Liberal party, nominated by Republicans at Cincinnati, against Mr. Grant at the head of the Grant party, nominated by the Grant Convention at Philadelphia. This is all they ask, and the members of that Convention need not withdraw Grant on Greeley's account. They have made up their Convention to nominate Grant, and Grant is their strongest man; and now the Liberal Republicans want to put the White Coat against the strongest man the Grant party have got. They want to measure strength with the best man in the opposition,—a man with a head on his shoulders and not under his arm. Give them this opportunity, and the glory of the Lord will soon be apparent, shining all around.

B. GRATZ BROWN.

Now that the impression that the Cincinnati nominations were the result of bargain and intrigue has been removed, and it is conceded that the result was really due to the personal popularity of Mr. Greeley, whatever else may have been intended, it is due to Gratz Brown that his political record be stated. We know of no candidate who could have been named for the office of Vice President who has a more honorable record in the great political revolution which has taken place since 1854. B. Gratz Brown was born in the most intensely pro-slavery part of the State of Kentucky, and grew up to manhood in full knowledge of the institution. He then migrated to Missouri, which, at that time, was hardly less pro-slavery than Kentucky, yet he boldly placed himself in antagonism to the institution. He was in advance of the Republican party. He was an Abolitionist in a country where that issue was not a sentimental one. He fought slavery not from the remote churches and public halls of Massachusetts and New York, but in Missouri, upon slave soil, in the daily presence and hearing of slaves and their owners; and he made his fight so bravely and so ably that his opponents dared not offer him personal violence. In the City of St. Louis he edited the *Missouri Democrat*, and against the continued Whig and Democratic parties of that State he boldly denounced slavery upon the highest grounds, moral, political, and economical.

Mr. Brown was the foremost champion of the free settlers of Kansas, and, being near the scene of that protracted struggle between Freedom and Slavery, was, from that fact and from his great ability, recognized throughout the Union as the leader of the Free State party. In the course of this contest, beginning in the spring of 1855, and continuing until 1860, Mr. Brown was conspicuous for his fearless exposure of the "Border Ruffians" and of their various schemes to make Kansas a slave State. The Kansas troubles had much to do with arousing the popular indignation against slavery, and eventually enabling the Republican party to obtain national ascendency.

When Mr. Brown was elected to the United States Senate, in 1862, he became at once a conspicuous member of that body, because of his advanced opinions, especially upon slavery. He was an emancipationist from the day he entered the Senate, and was moved by his impatience at the slowness of President Lincoln to oppose the latter's renomination, though he gave him a cordial support after the Convention was held. Failing in health, Mr. Brown declined a re-election to the Senate, and for a time retired from active participation in politics. But, keenly alive to the injustice of any form of political proscription, he joined with those who demanded a removal of all the political disabilities under which nearly one-half the people of Missouri labored. The Republicans in office in Missouri were more intent upon retaining office than anything else. Believing that the disfranchised would vote the Democratic ticket if permitted, the officeholders in that State refused to extend the Republican principle of political equality to them. The majority of the land-owners and tax-payers were non-voters in Missouri, and Carl Schurz and Gratz Brown led that portion of the party which favored enfranchisement. The Republican State Convention of 1870 divided on this question. That party which clung to disfranchisement nominated McClurg for Governor, and the Amnesty party nominated Brown. The campaign was conducted with unprecedented vigor, and the leader of Emancipation in 1854 was elected by the friends of Amnesty, in 1870, Governor of Missouri, by over 40,000 majority. All the disqualifying and disfranchising provisions of the Constitution were swept away, and political rights were made as free in Missouri as in Illinois.

Mr. Brown is, by nature, education, and political experience, a Radical. He has opposed oppression and injustice in every form. The same zeal which induced him to brave all forms of assault to obtain personal justice, and, eventually, political equality, for the black man, made him enlist his efforts in opposition to a hardly less intolerant faction to obtain the same political freedom for whites. As a matter of course, such a man is in favor of a reform of all the abuses which have grown up in the Government since the beginning of the war. He is not only in favor of Civil Service Reform, but also of such a change in our revenue system as will confine taxation to purposes of revenue, and revenue to the amount needed for an economical administration of the Government. Governor Brown represents the progressive spirit of the age. He represents the broad principle of the largest freedom of thought and of action by the citizen, and the least interference by the Government consistent with a preservation of order. There is not a citizen who does not know and feel that we are governed too much. The National Government is hourly encroaching upon Local Government. What we want is a withdrawal of National interference in local affairs, and a strict application of its powers to affairs that are purely National. The liberties of the people can never be safe when they are denied absolute and exclusive control, under impartial suffrage, in their local communities, as to all affairs of purely domestic concern.

The *Illinois Staats Zeitung*, in an article on the Cincinnati nominees, thus refers to Senator Schurz:

Schurz, as is evident from his closing speech and his *Westliche Post*, goes into the Greeley humbug through thick and thin; he could not do otherwise, for he is the prime mover of this whole Convention folly. Schurz, therefore, is not merely isolated and cut off from the Republican party, but, also, from his German countrymen, with the exception of a few imbecile lickspittles and pensioned loafers.

The voters of German birth in the United States will hardly indorse this vulgar reference to Mr. Schurz, nor submit to the designation of his friends as "imbecile lickspittles and pensioned loafers." By whom are they pensioned? To whom are they lickspittles? To-day, as an American Senator, without patronage, and without any other power than that which his abilities, his rare eloquence, and his brilliant statesmanship give him over the minds and hearts of the American people, he holds a prouder position personally in the esteem of mankind than any man in office in the Union. Though he has no power to make or unmake Postmasters, no power to appoint tax-gatherers, nor spies, nor peculators, nor other official vermin to feed upon the substance of the people, he enjoys a higher rank in the respect and confidence of the friends of civil liberty than any man whose ideas of statesmanship are confined to this traffic in official business. There is not a man in the United States who holds office on account of his supporting Mr. Schurz; there is not a man pensioned upon the public Treasury for voting for him; there is not a man who sustains him through fear or through hope of reward. He enjoys the respect and admiration of the American people because of his personal integrity, and his great intellectual gifts. Mr. Charles Francis Adams, who is entitled to a place in the front rank of the statesmen of this age, speaking of him, said "that the one man who seemed to understand our institutions, their spirit, their history, their dangers, and their possibilities, better than any other citizen, was of foreign birth, and his name, CARL SCHURZ."

It is an insult to the intelligence of citizens of German birth to assume that they do not share in the universal respect entertained for their countryman, or that such respect is only entertained for him by Germans who are "imbecile lickspittles and pensioned loafers." We question whether this statement of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung* expresses the opinion of any respectable citizen or man worthy the name of gentleman, whether of native or foreign birth.

We predicted before the Cincinnati Convention met that a class of Democratic organs would certainly go for Grant. They had been too long fighting for the conservation and preservation of badness of various kinds,—for Slavery, for the Rebellion, for Tammany,—to be suddenly transformed into Reformers. We predicted that the Chicago *Times* would go for Grant, and it is doing so in the most effective way. The New York *World*, after hanging open for several days, has also had its choice decided, and is now zealously laboring for a straight-out Democratic nomination, with the object, of course, of electing Grant. Their ingenious pretence, that the Cincinnati nomination can be used "as a wedge to split the Republican party in the middle and elect a Democrat to the Presidency," is not worth a cent. It will deceive nobody, not even the simplest. Mr. Greeley has from the first announced a position which renders such a result impossible, and in this position he will be sustained. If the New York *World* and the Chicago *Times* are afraid of losing all their circulation unless they contrive to get on the off side from that of the leading journals of their respective cities, we will try to excuse the depravity that has bread and butter for its motive, as even the law palliates larceny when committed to avoid starvation. But both journals could accomplish the same general result by advocating Grant directly, and would acquire a reputation for sincerity in so doing which would be new in their career, and might, perhaps, pay.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* contains the letter of its editor, Mr. Bowles, in which he gives a review of the Convention and its results, and tells the "story of its mischances by an inside spectator." The letter is graphic in its description, and is a candid statement of the whole proceedings, ably written by an independent observer. Mr. Bowles desired the nomination of Mr. Adams, and for a time resented the speech of Mr. Brown, who unavailingly asked that the Missouri delegation should vote for Greeley. But Mr. Bowles frankly acquits the final result of any suspicion of bargain, and does justice to Mr. Brown. He thus speaks of this matter:

Mr. Greeley and his friends had no responsibility for, and, in a certain sense, no knowledge in advance of, the proceedings of Blair and Brown. There certainly was no bargain between them and Governor Brown. The latter's nomination for Vice President followed in the confusion and indifference of the Convention, through the positive withdrawal of Mr. Trumbull and General Cox, and the inability of the delegates to concentrate their votes upon any more fitting person.

This is all the more just, coming from a gentleman who, at the time, was indignant at the supposed interference of Brown to defeat Adams, and just also to the Convention, which was peculiarly free from that class of politicians who are apt to bargain, and sell, and trade for the nomination of their friends. Mr. Greeley was nominated by the heart of the Convention, and Mr. Brown's nomination for the Vice Presidency was the best that was possible under the circumstances.

The New York Bar Association has presented another member of the Judiciary as unfit for his place,—Judge Curtis, of the Marine Court. The testimony against him is such as shows him to be either corrupt or disqualified for his place by sheer ignorance. It is shown that he entered, contrary to law into copartnership with certain attorneys according to the terms of which he was to have $12 out of every $63 earned by the firm, and then commenced referring actions pending in the Court to them, the proceeds from which were divided, Curtis getting his share. Some of these actions were tried before Curtis himself, and the fees were divided. It is also proved that he had a cheerful way of denouncing defendants on trial as liars and rascals, and granting defendants' counsel an opportunity to enter exceptions if they pleased, refusing to send the cases to other Judges. In all respects he seems to be a worthy confrere of Barnard and Cardozo, and will probably go the same way they have gone.

It is now reported that, in case the next two or three communications from Granville to Fish are not satisfactory, the Government will send for its agent and counsel at Geneva, bring them home, and have them prepare a voluminous and exhaustive statement of the Alabama case, so as to set this country right before the world. If the Administration is weak enough to do anything of the kind, it is to be hoped that Bancroft Davis will not be entrusted with the job. He has done quite enough of mischief already. As the Administration has not opened its mouth of late on this subject without "putting its foot in it," it would be the part of wisdom to hold its peace, and not make another and the grossest blunder of all in advertising its folly gratuitously to the whole world.

The census of the mortality of the United States for the year 1870, has just been issued at Washington, and from its voluminous tables we gather a few items of interest relative to the mortality in Illinois. The total number of deaths in that year was 33,672, of which number, 18,141 were males and 15,531 females. In both males and females over 50 per cent of the entire number were children under five years of age. Four thousand four hundred and ninety-nine people died of heart diseases, 3,541 of consumption, 3,261 of scarlet fever, 2,893 of pneumonia, 822 of nervous diseases, and 1,869 of cholera infantum. March and August were the most unhealthy months, and June the healthiest.

—The expected Peruvian loan will be one of the largest financial operations of the year in the London market. According to rumor, its amount will exceed $150,000,000 nominal, and perhaps reach $200,000.

POLITICAL.

Further Manifestations of Popular Sentiment.

What Democratic Papers Say About the Call for a Democratic National Convention.

Administration Journals Weakening on Grant.

Montgomery Blair on the Proper Policy of the Democratic Party.

Grand Uprising in the South for the Liberal Republican Nominees.

Congratulatory Despatches Received by Mr. Greeley.

The National Democracy of New York City Declare for Greeley and Brown.

Brooklyn Republicans Deserting the Grant Organization.

Mr. Greeley Will Not Withdraw on Account of a Change of Front at Philadelphia—"The Liberal Movement Wars, Not upon a Man, but a System."

The Feeling in Effingham County.

MASON, Ill., May 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The announcement of the nomination of Messrs. Greeley and Brown was, upon the whole, favorably received here. The Democracy, of whom there is a large preponderance in this county, say little, but almost, or quite to a man, sympathize with the movement, and, if no ticket of their own is put in the field,—and there will, of course, not be,—will give the ticket an enthusiastic support. By far the feeling of the strongest opposition comes from the Administration Republicans. And now they find no particular fault with the platform, except the ignoring of the Tariff question, and this objection they make purely in the spirit of fault-finders, and not in sincerity.

The platform will, I predict, prove very generally acceptable to all classes. Indeed, the disposition made of the Tariff must be, by candid minds everywhere, regarded as the very best thing which could have been done. I am glad the Convention succeeded in so wisely compromising this "apple of discord."

Our county Republican paper, the Effingham *Register*, edited by Major Haddock, will give the ticket a cordial and able support; and, as matters now stand, you may rely upon a majority in this county of not less than 1,000, and perhaps of 1,500. The life-time admirers of Mr. Greeley, of whom the writer is one, are just about the best pleased set of men the sun ever smiled upon. We know he is honest, eminently capable, and his heart overflowing with human philanthropy.

W. MATTHEWS.

Comments of the Press.

From the Chicago News (Democratic), May [illegible].

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the acceptance by the Democracy of the platform and candidates of the Liberal Reformers, from present appearances, seems to be a necessity, from the imperative law of which there can be no appeal.

We do not urge his (Mr. Greeley's) acceptance by the Democratic National Convention, in any event, but we do ask that a fair consideration be awarded. If the Democratic party must not be committed in favor of his candidacy at the present time, it *must not be committed against it*.

We have got to deal with matters as we find them. A large portion of the Democratic party will support the Cincinnati nominations in any event. They cannot, and will not, go to Grant. They have so long heard the oft-repeated tale that the Democratic party was dead, that they have become at last impressed with the truth of the assertion. Another and much larger section of the party are satisfied in their own judgment that the chances of success with a regular Democratic ticket are so uncertain, that it is bad policy to venture the experiment. There is reason to fear that the Democratic vote cannot be united against the Cincinnati ticket, should the National Convention of the party place its own nominees in the field.

If it shall appear that the making of Democratic nominations will render the re-election of Grant a certainty, either by a popular vote, or by leaving the decision with the House of Representatives, the masses of the party will not be used for the accomplishment of such a result.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph (heretofore Administration).

It is too soon to determine the full measure of strength to be developed by the Cincinnati ticket, but it is manifest that with each day since the nominations were made, more and more concern has been felt by the friends of the Administration about the Liberal Republican movement. * * * The developments of the last few days have defied all calculations, and astonished our shrewdest political prophets. Instead of an organized bolt growing out of the Ohio revolt, the leading men in the break have been driven by the pressure of popular sentiment to explain to the public, and indicate a willingness to yield a reluctant support to the ticket. The leading journals confidently relied upon to lead in the revolt have also bowed to the pressure, and the Cincinnati *Commercial*, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, the Springfield *Republican*, and the German papers of the West, have all pronounced the support of the ticket a necessity. In the meantime, the whole South seems to have been crystallized and electrified by the nomination of Mr. Greeley. Party lines appear to have been obliterated there by the ticket. The antagonism engendered between master and slave by emancipation is forgotten, and the two races are rapidly tending to concerted action in support of the early and earnest advocate of universal amnesty and suffrage. Indeed, it is clear that, unless the tide swelling in favor of the Cincinnati ticket in the South is soon arrested, it will sweep those States from Grant by overwhelming majorities.

With these multiplied and unexpected evidences of strength in the Cincinnati ticket, it is not surprising that the friends of the Administration begin to feel alarm at the possibility of the Democrats accepting Greeley as their candidate. The New York *Herald*, the earnest supporter of Grant for re-election until a few days ago, has unmistakably indicated its respect for the Greeley tide by preparing to plunge into the rebellion, while the *Express*, a radical Democratic organ, leans decidedly toward Mr Greeley. The *News* published by Ben Wood, has openly declared for the ticket, and it is now claimed that the New York Democratic leaders are all strongly inclined to go in the same direction. The Democratic State organ of Ohio has avowed its unqualified support of Greeley, and the Harrisburg *Patriot* is preparing the way for a like movement. In this State there is no unity of purpose manifest among the Democrats, but it is evident that the disposition to accept the Cincinnati ticket is growing among the leaders. It is understood that Randall, Buckalew, Wallace, Davis, Cass, and others are prepared to accept whatever feature of the situation that will most certainly insure success against Grant. In Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri the Democratic leaders are not inclined to reject the Cincinnati candidates. The *World*, the ablest, but least practical and influential, of the leading Democratic journals, declares for a separate ticket, but in such ambiguous phrases and with such qualifications as point to an early change if circumstances will warrant it.

If, as now seems probable, the Greeley strength will have for its offering all the Southern States, excepting possibly South Carolina and Mississippi, the temptation will be very great for the Democrats to accept the ticket. However repugnant the candidates are at first thought to that party, they bring substantial fruits to persuade them to unite. They offer the overthrow of Grant, of military rule, of organized Republican power, and tempt with amnesty, fraternity and peace. These considerations are most weighty, and may be conclusive in deciding the action of the Democratic National Convention; and it is no longer a question that, if the Democracy join in support of the Cincinnati ticket, it must be elected by a sweeping majority. Of course, there are many formidable obstacles to overcome, and they may prove insuperable, but it must be confessed that the outlook to-day points to a possible, even probable, union of all the elements opposed to Grant on national, State, and local tickets.

In our State the new party has startled both the old parties by its movements. While they are waiting and parleying, the Liberal Republican line of battle is formed, and a defiant, aggressive policy inaugurated. The Chairman of the State Committee comes to the front, ripe with the experience of hard fought campaigns of the past, and calls upon the friends of the Cincinnati ticket to make common cause with people of every faith to give victory to the principles and candidates of the Liberal party. Following closely in his march is the Chairman of the Liberal City Committee, who proposes to carry the war into the city, district, and ward offices. It would be idle to say that these movements are without followers, or that they will not have a most important bearing on the result of the coming election both in city and State. If the opposition elements unite in Philadelphia in support of candidates to fill the many important offices to be voted for next fall, there will be a complete overthrow of the power that has so long and so shamefully ruled our city, and worse than trifled with its interests at Harrisburg. * * * Enough is palpable to convince the most obdurate that the Liberal movement may be the potent element of the coming election in the State and nation. The wise will wait with patience until the present political chaos gives way to the clearly defined positions of parties and candidates. There will be a tidal-wave in some direction,—so much is no longer doubtful.

From the Monroe (Wis.) Sentinel (Administration).

There cannot be a doubt that Mr. Greeley and Mr. Brown are very popular candidates among those who sympathize with the Liberal party movement. No stronger candidate could have been presented to gain the Southern vote than Greeley. There is hardly a negro family in the south that has not from one to half a dozen boys named after Horace Greeley. They heard of the *Tribune* man many years before the zealous anti-slavery men of the present day were born. Whatever may be said—and much there may be—in regard to Mr. Greeley's system of farming, his high tariff notions, and ultra abolition doctrines, together with all his oddities of

[illegible] the white coat and sandanna sort, Mr. Greeley is to be a formidable adversary, if no compromise is made to unite the party at Philadelphia.

From the Cassopolis (Mich.) Democrat (Democratic).

We are heartily and earnestly in favor of the Democracy indorsing the action of the Cincinnati Convention, believing that to be the only course that will result in the overthrow and defeat of the present corrupt Administration.

We are not of those, however, who believe no National Democratic Convention should be called. One should be called, and this question of action deliberated carefully and freely, and then, if the Convention so decides, let the Cincinnati ticket be supported by a vigorous disciplined, and harmonious army of nearly three millions of voters, making success a certainty. Any other course would result in a straggling, disorganized, and therefore feeble and inefficient support.

From the St Paul Dispatch (Republican).

The hold which Horace Greeley has upon the masses of the people cannot be weakened by the howls of the Postmasters, who see in his candidacy the forerunner of a mighty political revolution which will sweep them, with their mess of pottage, from existence. With his election, economical reforms will be inaugurated which will lighten the burdens of every citizen, and the avalanche of thieves now infesting public positions will be sent adrift. His Cabinet will be composed of statesmen rather than of those who made him presents. His time will be faithfully devoted to the public interests, instead of to royctering sprees at Long Branch. In short, Horace Greeley, the candidate of the people will be a President of the people, and an honest advocate of their interests. With Greeley in the White House, no corruptionists need apply.

From the Norwalk (Conn.) Gazette (Administration).

The nomination of Horace Greeley for President, at Cincinnati, took the country by surprise. B Gratz Brown, the candidate nominated for the second place upon the ticket, is a distinguished journalist [illegible] and ability. The first impulse [illegible] personal admiration [illegible] the nomination is the [illegible] gerous to our success [illegible] been made sooner [illegible]

From the St. Louis [illegible] (Democratic).

[illegible] before the campaign ends, he will be sure to kick his dish over, as he has more than once done before by saying something he ought not to say. But while there is much truth in all this, we prefer, as the part of wisdom, not to count so much upon the weakness of our adversary as to depend upon our own strength. Although they have not put up the strongest ticket that they had, it is sufficiently formidable to give the more coherent branch of the Republican party cause for grave apprehensions and for united efforts. If the Democrats do not nominate a ticket, this one will be hard to beat.

From the St Louis Times (Democratic).

A great political leader, who dared to do all this against the protestation of tens of thousands of his short-sighted friends, will certainly have the courage and the manliness to treat his new allies justly. We do not need to wait and see what entertainment the ticket finds among Democratic newspapers and Democratic politicians, to learn whether we will support it or not. Such vicarious intelligence may suit the readers of the Chicago *Times*, but does not please ours. We shall support Mr. Greeley and Governor Brown cheerfully, by laboring for an indorsement of their candidacy by the Democratic National Convention, because: *First*, we believe they can be elected. *Second*, because, if elected, they will free us forever from semi-military despotism like that of Grant's. *Third*, because both are able and honest men. *Fourth*, because there is no prospect of doing any better, and great danger that we might do much worse. *Fifth*, because, if elected, there is hardly any danger of such a ticket being "counted out" by the methods so well known to the Grant party. Whoever thinks Horace Greeley's nomination a weak one does not read the signs [illegible].

From the Saratoga (N. Y.) Sun, (Democratic).

For President, Horace Greeley, of New York; for Vice President, Gratz Brown, of Missouri. Subject to the action of the Democratic National Convention, with a recommendation to that body that they adopt this ticket.

As the case now appears to us, we can see only defeat to the best ticket that could possibly be made by the Democracy, and the certain re-election of Grant; while the election of Greeley, which can easily be effected by the common courtesy of a hearty concurrence with the action of the Cincinnati Convention.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce (Democratic).

Fernando Wood and other Eastern men say they will support the Cincinnati nominees, and the whole Southern Delegation in Congress, of both parties, seem to favor the ticket. All the Democrats in Congress, however, have agreed, in a sort of random caucus, that they will not obtrude their individual opinions on the country, and will not allow "interviews" or any publication of their private opinions on the subject, but will advise the country newspaper editors of their party—and will themselves follow their own advice—to abide the decision of the Executive Committee and the coming National Convention of the Democratic party.

From the Troy (N. Y.) Press (Democratic).

Since the nomination, we have been in a position to hear much private conversation, and have been quite as much surprised at the sentiments expressed toward Mr. Greeley as we were at his nomination. From all this, we draw this conclusion: that Horace Greeley is strong with the Democrats, quite as strong as any other candidate would have been, if we may except Adams or Brown. He may not be so strong as to receive an indorsement from the Democratic Convention, but he seems quite as likely to do that as any one else. This, then, is his strength in the two great political parties, but the estimate would be incomplete, did we not consider his standing among those who are actually of neither party, but who vote independently. To very many of these Horace Greeley is the object of the warmest admiration and highest respect. They know that he has the good of the nation at heart; and he is a friend to the poor man, and that he has always labored for the best interests of the people. They know him to be one of themselves with identical interests, and a civilian who is opposed to military law. This makes him very strong with the great middle class; and uniting this with the measures of strength we find in the Republican and Democratic parties, there can be but one conclusion, namely, that Horace Greeley is a very strong candidate.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer (Democratic).

Our correspondent at Greensboro, North Carolina, after saying that "the indorsement of the Cincinnati ticket by the National Democratic Convention will insure the electoral vote of all the Southern States except, perhaps, South Carolina and Florida," asks, "Will the Democratic party of the North vote for Greeley? This question has been put to me a hundred times, and it is one I dare not venture to answer."

What our correspondent did not venture to do we will do. If nominated by the Democracy, Mr. Greeley will be supported by the Northern Democrats with a cordial and hearty unanimity. They have no resentments to prevent, and, if they had, would sink them for the good of the country. Our Southern friends can rely upon that, and act accordingly.

From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle (Democratic).

The *Eagle* is the only paper in the United States which proposes to wait for no Convention, and which does not go to press without a fixed opinion upon the very last stage of the political situation. It was the first journal of independent principles to speak with resolution and in support of the Cincinnati movement. When the nominations were made, it felt the future in an instant, and pronounced at once what the Democracy ought to do. It so announced, not in a spirit of organship—that it long ago repudiated—but it applied the facts of Cincinnati to the needs and hopes of the country. The measure was perfect. While others were waiting to get others to speak, a life-long habit of promptness and independence caused us immediately to speak for ourselves. Though we sought and cared for no such justification, quick-following events vindicated us. The chord our words—the earliest to be spoken—have struck in the public heart, is a chord of approbation. We pronounced the opinion a thousand papers and three million voters were waiting for some one to pronounce. What was a single sound has since swollen into a National chorus. If Mr. Greeley is already elected, it cannot be denied that General Grant is already defeated. Greeley and Brown have descended on the foul Radical nest as an eagle on a dove-cote of politics. The cardinal condition is good faith; and the journals and voters who, by the mere pronunciation of Horace Greeley's name, have scared the Radical crew into the impossible proposition to throw overboard the man who will fire the magazine at the first mention of mutiny, propose to stand by that name to the end, identified as it is with principles that will restore the Government to the affection and recognition of those who believe it was made by the people, and for the people, and who are resolved that it shall not perish from the earth.

The Call for a National Democratic Convention.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Register (Democratic).

Mr. August Belmont, from his sumptuous private parlor in New York City, rendered still more exclusive, private, and serene by looking outside and inside doors, issued a call yesterday for the meeting of the National Democratic Convention, on the 9th day of July, 1872. This was all right enough; that Convention has business to do—such, for instance, as electing a new National Democratic Committee, and the displacement of the present Chairman, Belmont, and the gentleman who misrepresents Illinois. But why such secrecy, under double lock and key, in a back parlor?

The place selected—Baltimore—is objectionable. That good old hospitable city has had its day of conventions. Its association is with dead issues, now completely buried. Either Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, or St. Louis should have been chosen; and, in our judgment, the latter city would have been preferable over all. It is accessible, central, and has, by seeming general consent, been spoken of. The objection urged against it is overthrown by recent experience. Cincinnati, through her people and through her local press, favored the nomination of Mr. Adams; he was not chosen; hence the objection against St. Louis, on the ground that the Liberal movement originated in that State, fails.

Possibly there is more significance in the selection than appears at first blush.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer (Democratic).

In calling a Convention, to follow that of Philadelphia, the Committee acted wisely, but why it should be held in Baltimore, to the extreme inconvenience of three-fourths of the delegates, can but be answered by those who are familiar with the influences which are at times exerted in the City of New York. It looks very much as though the juggling had commenced.

From the St. Louis Republican (Democratic).

Up to the time of holding the Cincinnati Convention, it was the general belief that the next Democratic National Convention would be held in St. Louis. But it has been determined that the spirit which has been abroad in this locality is unhealthful to the nomination of a straight-out Democratic ticket, and it is feared that this popular sentiment may unduly bias the minds of the Democratic delegates to be sent to said Convention. Contrary to public expectation, the City of Baltimore has been selected as the place for this gathering. It may, we suppose, be assumed that Baltimore is wholly uncommitted and unprejudiced on the question of nominating a third candidate, and entertains no opinion at all on the subject; or is it because Baltimore is adjacent to the salutary Congressional—we could not say Executive—influences of Washington City?

The time fixed for the Convention is the 9th of July, by which time, we hope and expect, the Democratic masses will have already made up their minds fully to support Greeley and Brown. We want no finessing with another Presidential candidate. Grant on one side and Greeley on the other, occupy the whole field, and between these two, and no more, will the great bulk of the people decide.

The National Executive Committee indicate a desire for the co-operation of all citizens of whatever political status. Let the State Committees frame their calls in the same temper, and then let the friends of Mr. Greeley, Democrats and Republicans, be in hand to send the right sort of delegates to Baltimore.

Weakening on Grant.

From the Monroe (Wis.) Sentinel (Administration).

We are not among those who believe that to be opposed to the renomination of Mr. Grant is equivalent to being opposed to the best interests of the Republican party. Leaving out in taste that the Convention, which is to meet at Philadelphia next month, is the regular Republican Convention, which will have its appropriate amount of weight with our paper, we say here that, as a choice between men and principles, Mr. Grant, notwithstanding his mistakes—and all Presidents are liable to make them—is much preferable to Greeley. We prefer Charles Sumner to either. We know that we express the sentiments of many earnest Republicans of this county when we say that it is the duty of the Republican Convention at Philadelphia to consider the policy of saving the party by conciliating its discontented elements. We regard the election of a Republican Congress on the basis of reform with a compromise on Presidential candidates of vastly more importance than the candidacy of any one, or half a dozen men, however eminent and deserving. We could not foresee the results of the Cincinnati meeting, much less can we foretell the action of the Republican Convention at Philadelphia. We shall abide its decision, and shall give our support quite as much to the action of the over-zealous friends of Mr. Grant's renomination, with our "Grant-or-nobody," as to those who cry, "anything to beat Grant."

What! Change front in the face of the enemy? Yes, we have seen the thing done by brave men too. It is better than being surrounded and captured by the latent Democracy through party affectation.

There is no disaffection in us, but there is much in the Republican party. We are not speaking for the Republican party; we have to do that with the few who ignore the facts of a case before the argument is [illegible]. When it is remembered that, with a brilliant record in the [illegible] war, by the way, will [illegible] and with that real which an ab interiors contest with the ex-rebels Johnson had given him, Mr. Grant received less than a half million votes majority over his opponent—a consistent Democrat—what chance is the Republican party taking when it proposes to pit the same candidate—whom his best friends are willing to admit has made some mistakes—against two candidates, one backed by nearly every leading Republican paper, and many of the old supporters of Grant and the Republican party on one side, and a straight Democratic candidate to gobble up the "donothing Peters" and Free-Traders, on the other?

The worst is come; the split in the Republican party is made, and a triangular contest is imminent. It is for the Philadelphia National Republican Convention to decide who, among the eminent men of the party, shall be our standard-bearers. May they be guided with proper wisdom.

Letter from Montgomery Blair.

Montgomery Blair has written the following letter to a prominent Democrat in Baltimore:

WASHINGTON, May 7.—We will have to take Greeley or Grant, and we will take Greeley, reluctantly, of course, but not the less certainly, and be will be the more certain of election because the Democrats do not wish to embrace him at first. As for their running a candidate of their own, that would be both disastrous and disgraceful. They all gave in their adhesion to the Cincinnati Convention, and the most obstreperous of Greeley's opponents had their candidate before that Convention. Voorhees, for example, was loud in his advocacy of Judge Davis, and the *World* was earnest in pressing Adams. Now there certainly can be no greater departure from principle in supporting Greeley than there would be in supporting Davis, or Adams, or any other Radical. There can be, in fact, no motive assigned for the support of one of these men, and the refusal to support either of the others, but mere personal preference. This is not statesmanship. It is mere caprice, if not something worse, which men cannot indulge in without the loss of public confidence. For my own part, I go for the movement initiated at Cincinnati to arrest the progress of Radicalism. It is a practical way of arresting it. As for running in a straight Democratic ticket between Greeley and Grant, that is a dodge that will not be allowed to succeed. That can be done only on the small field of local politics, where the contest between real aspirants is personal, and has become embittered. But the contest between the Republican and Democratic parties has always been a sectional contest, one party representing the North, and the other the South, and in a contest of that character, the Republican success is assured by the census. It is only by dividing the more numerous North and allying itself with the more Liberal division, that the Democracy, representing the South, can hope for the recovery of the right of self government for its section. The moment that the Democracy shall set up for itself, the North will close its ranks again, and the only effect would be to sacrifice the lead, and the Liberal party who had attempted to help us. This would disgrace us, and so help to defeat us, not only now, but hereafter. Of course there will be some honest Democrats who will not regard the subject in this light, and who will prefer to stand by their guns, &c.; but the noisiest fellows will be those who are in the pay of the Administration. Chandler said recently, I learn, on good authority, that there would be a straight Democratic ticket, and that he would give $25,000 to start it himself. There are a good many Democrats of the Tweed order ready to take his money and help to keep the *status quo* which is profitable to those fellows who understood manipulating claims quietly; and the Administration has the public purse at its disposal, and understands them and how to make the most of them. There were over 190 officeholders of them, Grant's emissaries, in Cincinnati, working for Adams. They were nearly all from Washington. I can furnish the names of about fifty of them. The strategy of Grant's friends was to secure for him the Irish vote by putting Adams on us, and so compensate for the loss of the Liberal Republican vote; but he failed, and they are furious. The great majority of Adams' supporters did not understand it, but the public mind is now thoroughly aroused, and, when this is the case, the power of purchasable individuals and of the venal press is inconsiderable.

Congratulatory Despatches, Etc.

From the New York Tribune, May 8.

[From the mass of congratulatory despatches and letters with which the *Tribune* office has been flooded for several days, we continue to make only a very few selections, not with any view of printing those which are most gratifying or most emphatic, but rather that some fair idea may be given of their general drift.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 7.

To HORACE GREELEY: The mass meeting at Clarksville unanimously ratified the Cincinnati nominations, with great enthusiasm. The people of the State are generally coming out for the ticket. A mass ratification meeting is to be held here to-morrow night. A State Convention, fresh from the people, is probable, to put out a Liberal Electoral ticket. This State will go 50,000 majority for the "Man in the White Hat."

ALBERT ROBERTS, Editor *Banner*.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, May 4, 1872.

To HORACE GREELEY: Here, in the metropolis of the Old Dominion, Old Line Whigs and Democrats alike rejoice in the event, and hail it as the harbinger of victory and of a return to a just and honest administration of the Government. All agree, with but very few exceptions, that it would be supreme folly for the Democrats to nominate a ticket, and that the people in any event would support the Cincinnati nominee.

A. S. MCRAE.

JERSEY CITY, Monday, May 6, 1872.

To HORACE GREELEY: I am proud of your victory, and so are all my Irish friends; and, if you say that you will *stick*, we will go to work for you at once. We want no money from you or your friends. We can attend to that ourselves.

P. B. BONNER.

——, Saturday, May 4, 1872.

To HORACE GREELEY: I heartily congratulate you upon the work of the Convention. In my position here I am compelled to support the Administration, but I am only awaiting an opportunity to work with you in this great reform. * * *

BANGOR, Me., Monday, May 6, 1872.

To HORACE GREELEY: The Cincinnati ticket is the all-engrossing topic of conversation here. The office holders are savage, but the ground tier—mechanics, rivermen, laborers of all classes, and many merchants—take a disinterested and comprehensive view of the subject, and declare for the ticket.

CENTREVILLE, R. I., Monday, March 6, 1872.

To Horace Greeley: When the Administration organ-grinders got through laughing over the doings of the Cincinnati Convention, the working people will call to mind that Horace Greeley has done more to elevate the condition of the toiling millions than any other man in this country, and they will gratefully remember that at the polls.

[illegible] Co., Pa., Saturday, May 6, 1872.

To Horace Greeley: The *Daily World* is entirely mistaken in presuming that Mr. Adams would be a more acceptable candidate for Democrats than Horace Greeley. We prefer, in this section, the nominations as they now stand, and there are enough people outside of office-holding gentlemen, belonging to the two old parties, to elect the candidates.

V. E. P.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, May 4, 1872.

To Horace Greeley: Your nomination is received here with great cordiality by the Liberal Republicans, and by all the Democrats.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Saturday, May 4, 1872.

To Horace Greeley: The report reaches us this morning that you have been placed in nomination as the standard-bearer of the Liberal cause. I shall thank God heartily if the report be true.

MARVIN H. BOVEE.

CINCINNATI, May 5, 1872.

To Horace Greeley: I have been in Kentucky. Everything is more than hopeful. Governor Brown was just in, and has ordered 1,000 white hats for a Greeley Club. Good.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Tuesday, May 7, 1872.

To Horace Greeley: The citizens of Los Angeles congratulate the country upon your nomination.

JOHN G. DOWNEY,	J. W. HELMER,
THOMAS GATES,	WILLIAM BUCKLEY,
HABER MATFIELD,	MATT. N. WOODWORTH,
B. D. WILSON.	

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, May 4, 1872.

To Horace Greeley: We have always been Democratic, but recognizing the feeling of conciliation to the South, and genuine patriotism for the entire country in the Liberal Republican movement, we propose to lend our full endeavors to secure the election of its nominees. You have a host of warm admirers among the Democrats of the South, for we feel that you have befriended us in the day of our humiliation and suffering, when friends were few.

W. H. MCCAW, Editor *Columbia Phœnix*.

CHICAGO, Saturday, May 4, 1872.

To Horace Greeley: I belong to the United States party, representing a country worth saving. I am a soldier of the war of 1812, and have voted fifty-one times. I don't want anything, bless the Lord. The One-Term is now absolutely fixed.

BROOKLYN, Monday, May 6, 1872.

To Horace Greeley: Friend of the oppressed, I congratulate you. As an Irishman, I would indeed be ungrateful if I did not use my best efforts to secure your election.

F. P. D.

HAMDEN, N. Y., Saturday, May 4, 1872.

To Horace Greeley: God bless you Greeley! May I see you the Chief Magistrate of a great and proud Republic, truly and justly proud of her faithful and honest Executive.

C. W. B.

BOSTON, Monday, May 6, 1872.

Brother Greeley: We, the undersigned, members of the Union League of this city, take this method of expressing our congratulations on your nomination for President at the Cincinnati Convention; and we pledge you the hearty support of the League in this city. A public meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. That we fully indorse the action of the Cincinnati Convention.

2. We faithfully pledge ourselves to support the platform and the nominees.

3. That the present Administration is corrupt, and is not sanctioned by the honest people of our country.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to you.

HON. J. J. GOULD,	J. A. SWEAT,
HON. H. D. DAVIDSON,	HON. E. W. PIERCE,
[illegible] D.,	HON. F. S. PLUMMER,
F. W. BILLEY,	HON. G. H. DALKIN,
HON. F. W. LORD,	Executive Committee.
HON. A. C. HOWE.	

A Western clergyman writes: "I do not know if you care much for the opinion of a Presbyterian minister, but I want to express it. I was satisfied with General Grant. I believed him to be an honest man, with the good of his country at heart. I was provoked with you for bolting, and had made up my mind to vote against any man you might nominate at Cincinnati. But your nomination turns me square round. Such is my personal love and respect for you, such my admiration for your qualities of head and heart, such my desire that Horace Greeley should be President of the United States, that before any man on earth I will vote for you. May God bless you, sir, and spare you not only to fill the office to which your friends hope to elect you, but to stand as you long have stood, a bright example of an honest man."

The South for Greeley.

Washington (May 4) Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

A crowd of Southern Congressmen were exchanging views in the House, this morning, before the session began.

"If our party don't make a nomination, Greeley will sweep the South. He will carry every Southern State but Mississippi and South Carolina. In the border States, among the old Whigs, he will run like wild-fire. I am in favor of holding no Convention, and giving him the field. Anything to beat the Grant ring."

Thus spoke a Southern Democrat, and he spoke with force and earnestness.

"What do you think about it, Mr. Vaughan?" addressing Mr. Vaughan, of Tennessee.

"I think as you do. Let's take up Greeley and beat Grant. We can beat him that way, and that's the only way we can. I believe the Democratic Convention will ratify his nomination."

"I'm a Democrat," said Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, "but I think our best chance is to go in to win, as we certainly shall if we support him. There is not the least doubt in my mind but what the Democratic party can elect him, and the question comes up in this shape: Isn't it better to support Greeley and defeat Grant than to see Grant re-elected? That is the way it presents itself to my mind. I want to see Grant's military ring and military rule broken up. I want a civil Administration once more."

Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, was here a few weeks before the sitting of the Convention. In conversation, he openly advocated the nomination of either Adams or Greeley. Davis and Parker were suggested.

"No," said he, "that won't do. They could accomplish nothing more than to peck on the outside of the Radical magazine. We want a man who is already in, with a torch in his hand ready to apply, and blow up the whole concern. Greeley or Adams are the men for Cincinnati. We can elect either, and whichever is nominated the Democracy must take him up and elect him. In that way we can get rid of Grant; and its the only way we can."

Mr. Etheridge is a leader of the Tennessee Democracy.

The National Democracy of New York Declaring for Greeley.

From the New York Sun, May 8.

The National Democracy of the City of New York met in Room 24, Cooper Institute, last evening, James M. Smith presiding. The room was crowded to suffocation, and large numbers of disappointed ones went away unable to gain admittance. The Hon. Benjamin Wood offered the following:

Whereas, The corrupt course pursued by the present National Administration has caused a large and influential portion of the Republican party to abandon the Administration, and in a National Convention to select candidates to represent the principles of reform that are deemed necessary for the prosperity of our institutions; and

WHEREAS, The candidates so selected are men whose past history is a guarantee for their honest integrity, and that they will, if elected, carry out the express will of the people; therefore,

Resolved, That unless a National Democratic Convention shall, in their wisdom, deem it advisable to nominate other candidates for President and Vice President, we will support the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention, believing that by so doing we will succeed in relieving the country from an Administration that has created distrust and dissatisfaction at home, and seriously affected our prestige abroad.

The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by hearty applause, and at the close a simultaneous shout of applause rose from all parts of the room. "Carried unanimously," was the verdict of the Chairman, and another round of applause greeted this announcement.

A delegate moved that a Committee of one from each Assembly District be appointed, who should arrange for the holding of a mass meeting of the Democracy in this city, the purpose being an expression of the sentiment of the party with a view of influencing the National Democratic Convention.

The Hon. Benjamin Wood supported the motion, saying that he believed nine-tenths of the Democrats in the country were favorable to the nomination of Horace Greeley at that Convention. [Cheers.] Mr. Wood also said that Horace Greeley had told him that no Republican Convention could cause his withdrawal. If the Democrats failed to ratify, he might withdraw.

Ex-Recorder Smith favored indorsing the nomination of Mr. Greeley, if no Democrat was put in the field.

The motion was carried, and the meeting adjourned amid great enthusiasm.

Brooklyn Republicans Deserting the Grant Organization.

From the New York Sun, May 8.

At the meeting of the Republican General Committee of Kings County, last night, letters of resignation were read from the Hon. W. W. Goodrich, Messrs. Moulton and Stillwell, of Flatbush; Captain Green, of the Third Ward, and others, who have heretofore been regarded as prominent leaders in the organization. They all declared that they were heart and soul in support of the Cincinnati nominees. Resolutions were then read pledging the Committee to the support of the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, and thanking General Grant for his efforts in favor of Civil Service Reform. When the yeas and nays were called on the adoption of the resolutions, the Sixth Ward delegation asked to be excused from voting, saying that if the Philadelphia Convention is to be composed of the class whom Colonel Forney says will attend from Pennsylvania, they would have nothing to do with it. Supervisor Harmon also refused to vote. When asked to give his reasons, he replied that if the Committee would say that the Convention was not pledged to Grant he would withdraw his refusal.

Greeley in Arkansas.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

HELENA, Ark., May 3.—The Cincinnati nominations are received in this State with enthusiasm. Both Liberal Republicans and Democrats are as one man in support of it. The latter can be counted on in November *en masse*. The *Daily World*, the Democratic Conservative organ for the eastern portion of the State, hoisted the names of Greeley and Brown on the 4th inst., stating that the time had come when the choice was between men.

What the Democratic National Convention Will Do.

Washington (May 6) Despatch to the Boston Post, (Democratic.)

Private despatches and letters are passing between Democratic members of Congress and their constituents, and the answers that come from the latter are largely in approval of the Greeley-Brown ticket. As an illustration of a kind of correspondence that is frequently exhibited to-night, the following is a fair sample: A Democratic member of Congress telegraphs to a leading politician in his district, "Stand fast to the old party. Wait until the Democratic Convention decides what shall be done." The reply to this was, "We are all for Greeley here." From all quarters there come indications that the Democrats are becoming reconciled to the nomination of Greeley as the possible candidate whom the Democracy should support. At the same time there are evidences of decided opposition to Greeley among the straight-out Democrats, and all agree that there must be a regular organization of the Democratic forces through a regular National Convention. Upon the whole, to-night, the appearances, as we find them here, are decidedly that the Democrats will ultimately support the Liberal Republican nominees.

Prospects.

From the New York Tribune, May 8.

The journalists who at first resolved to treat the Cincinnati nominations as a joke, finding their forced laughter freezing in their throats, are looking around for avenues of escape from the disasters which confront them. Very naturally, their first recourse is to the Bourbon or fossilized element of the Democratic party, which, having rushed the party repeatedly on the breakers foaming just ahead, is called upon to render the same service once more. After remonstrating, to their own perfect satisfaction, that the Liberal movement has no other result, or purpose, can have no other result, than the restoration of the Democrats to power, they insist that those very Democrats will deliberately, with malice aforethought, crush out the Liberals, and give a fresh lease of power to our Conklings, Mortons, and their satellites.

It is barely possible that the Democrats will play the suicidal part assigned them by their implacable enemies; if we judged only from the recent past, we might almost pronounce it probable. But the indications from every side are so unanimous and overwhelming that we are confident that no intelligent, dispassionate observer would insure the nomination of a Bourbon Democratic ticket for less than 95 per cent premium.

This reliance of the Two-term people being so manifestly a broken reed, it is whispered that General Grant may be induced to decline, and that this, with the nomination at Philadelphia of a personally unobjectionable successor, will dissolve the Liberal organization, and secure the withdrawal of its ticket. We are unaware of any warrant for this assumption. A Bourbon Democratic ticket might possibly evince strength enough to shake, if not shatter, the Liberal organization; not so a change of front at Philadelphia. For the Liberal movement wars not upon a man but a system. It insists on One Presidential Term as an inflexible rule, not as a temporary expedient. It condemns Nepotism in the person of its apologists and justifiers as well as of its chief exemplar. It demands a Civil Service Reform which shall make the more tide waiters and other humble servitors of the Government independent of party mutations. It requires an Amnesty for political offences, now seven to eleven years bygone, which shall be so complete as to leave no exceptions to be the subject of future prayers and struggles. For these and kindred reasons, we are morally certainly that the Liberal Republicans will maintain and extend their organization, uphold their banner, and support their candidates to the end, unless the Democrats shall see fit to drive them off the course—which they are not likely to do.

Miscellaneous.

The fun over Candidate Greeley is not so fast or so furious as it was.

—One of Mr. Greeley's brothers-in-law is employed in the *Tribune* editorial rooms, and one of his nephews works up stairs in the composing rooms. This looks a little like nepotism, and will count against him somewhere; but then his ties of consanguinity are less numerous than those of Grant. He is not related to more than fifteen people who are capable of holding office.

—The Waterloo (Iowa) *Courier*, whose editor, M. C. Woodruff, is proposed for Congress, does not advocate Mr Greeley's election, but nevertheless says: "If he should be elected, his Administration would be as pure as his power could make it."

—The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Administration), recognizing the growth of the Greeley movement says: "There will be a tidal wave in some direction; so much is no longer doubtful."

—Colonel John H. Keatley, of Council Bluffs, has handed in his resignation as Chairman of the Republican Committee of Pottawatomie. He is for Greeley.

—The Louisville *Courier-Journal* thus writes down a Bourbon leader:

Colonel James A. Dawson scorns a white hat. He is going to wrap the old Democratic robes around him, wave the old Democratic banner above his head, march down to the footlights, fire off two horse pistols, and die like a little man.

—The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* says:

A Greeley Club is talked of in this city. Ex-Mayor McGinley will probably be Chairman, and A. J. Baugh Secretary.

—Both the German papers of Davenport support Greeley.

—The Pekin (Ill.) *Republican* announces Judge Charles Turner as a candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District, where General McNulta and Captain Rowell, of Bloomington, are already in the field.

—L. W. Griswold announces himself, in the Marshalltown (Iowa) *Times*, "a candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the electors."

—The Rockford (Ill.) *Gazette* of the 9th says:

News was received in this city yesterday that Judge Murphy, candidate for Congress in McHenry County, had failed to carry his own town of Woodstock. The caucus was held on Tuesday, and Murphy was defeated by 51 majority. It is now doubtful whether he will succeed in carrying that county or not.

—The "Grant and Colfax" State Convention of office-holders, at Minneapolis, on Wednesday, felt considerable dampness in the air, attributed to the near proximity of the Falls. It was proposed, and voted "amid great laughter," not to send any office-holder as delegate to Philadelphia; but, when the names were reported, the Convention had to go back on its resolution, giving to William S. King the benefit of a doubt whether, as Postmaster to the House (at Washington), he is an office-holder or not.

—The Minnesota Grant and Colfax ticket is: For Auditor, O. P. Whitcomb, of Rochester. For Clerk of the Supreme Court, Sherwood Hough, of St. Paul. For Presidential Electors, William R. Marshall, of St. Paul; Charles Kittleson, of Freeborn; Charles A. Coe, of Houston; M. S. Chandler, of Goodhue; Theodore Sander, of Ramsey.

—The Chicago *News* (Democratic) says:

That a great change has taken place in the attitude of the Democracy towards the Cincinnati nominations within the past week, cannot be doubted. The German Democratic press of the country received the announcement of the candidacy of Greeley with indifference or hostility, but on second thought, with but two or three exceptions, the leading Democratic papers in the United States have announced at least a qualified acceptance of the nominations. Among other journals published in the German language, which have announced their willingness to support the nominations of Cincinnati, are the Chicago *Union*, the Louisville *Anzeiger*, the Peoria *Demokrat*, the Nashville *Emigrant*, Evansville *Demokrat*, New Orleans *German Gazette*, and the New York *Staats Zeitung*. The German element throughout the country is marshaling itself on the side of the Liberal movement.

THE RELIEF SOCIETY.

Why the Relief and Aid Society Will Not Notice the Widow's Communication—A Specimen Day's Work.

The Executive Committee of the Relief and Aid Society received, some days ago, a communication from the Committee appointed by the widows, who considered themselves aggrieved by the Society, but have as yet taken no notice of it, except simply to acknowledge its receipt. They made a report to the Common Council, as the law directs, a couple of months ago, and it is hard to see why they should now make a report to this Committee, which has been born of the widows. If they report to them, they must, if called on to do so, report to the Odd-Fellows, to the Turners, to the Danes, and to every little knot of people who may choose to organize and appoint a Committee. Nor have they the time to throw away on such matters. Any one who thinks that the work of the Society is over, will be speedily disabused by visiting the Randolph street office, but possibly the following statement of the work done last Thursday, which does not include the special relief, will give a better idea of the present labors of this much abused organization:

Henry W. King, Esq., Prest. C. R. & A. Society:

SIR: Below I hand you a statement of work performed in the department of General Relief this day.

F. M. ROCKWELL, Ass't Supt. 1st Ward.

No. of families on books last report	1,[illegible]
Added this day	17
Discontinued	15
Gain	2
Good on books	1,[illegible]
No. of families visited	[illegible]
Approved	[illegible]
Rejected	[illegible]
Not found	13
Not in	13
Special relief	[illegible]
Amount paid rents, 12 applications	$107.00
Amount paid tools, 1 application	4.00
Amount paid supplies, 6 applications	54.00
Amount paid expenses, 1 item	123.50
Total	$288.50
No. of coal orders issued	33
No. of pairs shoes issued	6
No. of passes granted	6
No. of chairs, tables, mattresses, blankets, etc., issued	86

Chicago & Northwestern Railway Sunday Train.

The through Pacific express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other far West points, will leave the Well's street depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 10:15 a. m., Sunday, May 12, 1872. Through tickets via Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railways will be good on this train.

CLOTHING.

OUR STOCK OF FASHIONABLE & DURABLE GARMENTS, FOR MEN, BOYS, and CHILDREN, Is Full and Complete.

EDWARDS, BLUETT & CO.
45 & 47 WEST MADISON-ST., Under Sherman House, and
376 STATE-ST., Between Hubbard-court and Harrison st.

FRUIT JARS.

REASONS WHY!
Housekeepers should buy none but the
PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS.
1.—They are much less in price.
2.—They can be closed more rapidly.
3.—They can be opened more readily.
4.—The covers are LINED TO PREVENT RUST, and may be used several years.
5.—They are WARRANTED RELIABLE.
6.—Thousands of families have used and prefer them.
SPECIAL AGENTS wanted in every place.
Write for Circular and Terms.
COHANSEY GLASS MANUFACTURING CO., North Third-st., Philadelphia, m'f'rs of the celebrated Cohansey & Bridgeton brands Window Glass; Bottles, etc

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers,
New York, NO. 20 WALL STREET.
Philadelphia, 114 South Third-st.
Washington, Fifteenth-st., Opp. U. S. Treas.
JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
41 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
Foreign Travel.
Circular Letters of Credit issued upon deposit of gold, currency or approved securities, which the traveller can thus make available in any part of the world. Letters can be obtained through our correspondents, banks and bankers throughout the United States and Canada as well as at our offices.

FURNITURE.

DESKS! AND Chamber Suits.
THAYER & TOBEY Furniture Co.,
86 to 92 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.

THE LAW [illegible]

Decision of Judge [illegible] a Real Estate [illegible]

Verdict against a Rai[lroad]... New Suits and [illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Decision of Judge Williams in a Real Estate Case.

Verdict against a Railroad Company—New Suits and Judgments.

The Circuit Court.

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES—DECISION OF JUDGE WILLIAMS.

A decision was rendered by Chief Justice Williams, in five causes, consolidated, of The School Trustees of Township 39, 13 East, against Emil Haas and others. These were proceedings for the foreclosure of mortgages. In May, 1857, Haas purchased at a sale of school lands in town 39, in this county, some twelve lots, the purchase money in all amounting to about $1,450, to secure the payment of which in five years from the date of the purchase, with interest at 10 per cent per annum, he executed to the Trustees his mortgages, each mortgage being of some of the lots purchased. In October, 1858, the lands having depreciated in value, the Trustees, by virtue of a provision to that effect in the mortgages, demanded additional security for the purchase money. Haas failing to comply with this demand the Trustees declared due the whole purchase money, and sued Haas in the State of New York, to which he had removed, and then, April 5, 1859, recovered judgment against him for $5,628. Haas in his answer to the bill admitted its material allegations, and averred that his indebtedness to the Trustees was the New York judgment with 7 per cent interest, less a small amount paid by him. He also filed a cross-bill in each case, averring that one Scoville, an attorney, had an interest in the purchase money by nature of a contract between Scoville and the Trustees, by which Scoville was, at his own cost and expense, to undertake the collection of the New York judgment, and was to have half of whatever he might collect, and made Scoville a party to the cross-bills. Scoville answered the cross-bills of Haas, and also filed cross-bills against Haas and the Trustees setting up the contract between him and the Trustees, averring part performance on his part, making an offer to perform the contract in full, and praying that half the indebtedness of Haas to the Trustees be decreed to be paid to him. The Trustees denied the contract. The case was heard upon testimony produced in open court. It appeared that Scoville was Township Treasurer from the fall of 1857 to the fall of 1861, and that the alleged contract, if made at all, was made in May, 1859, while Scoville was Treasurer.

The Court decided upon this state of facts: That there was no official statutory provision for the filing of a cross bill under the circumstances, and that the filing was contrary to the general usage and practice of Courts of Equity. This being the case, the Court could, of its own motion, dismiss it at any stage of the proceedings.

But in this cause the cross-bill was filed, not for purposes of defense, but solely for affirmative relief, and if it was considered as an original bill, it was apparent that there was a legal remedy on the part of Scoville, if the contract had been performed.

The proof, however, failed to establish the contract, it being denied by two of the three Trustees, who were members of the Board when it was alleged to have been made, the third being [illegible].

Further than which, if the contract were valid, Scoville could not recover on it, as it appeared that he had never collected anything on the New York judgment against Haas, and it could not be presumed that the contract for payment of that collection, referred to what might be realized in suits for the foreclosure of the mortgages.

But if the trustees had the power, which the Court considered doubtful, to make such a contract, as has been stated, they clearly could not do so with the township Treasurer. He, as Treasurer, acted in a fiduciary capacity, and could not, as attorney, make a contract for his own benefit with respect to the township fund, of which he was treasurer.

A decree will enforce the foreclosures. It has not yet been written.

NEW SUITS.

A suit was filed by John P. Prichel for partition of an alleged common interest between himself and John Nottenagel, the property consisting of Lot 7, Block 23, Canal Trustees Subdivision of the southeast quarter of Section 17, 39.

Suits of assumpsit were commenced (among others) of Obadiah Jackson against Morgan L. [illegible] Demand, $2,000. Eliza H. Towne and [illegible] v. Walter M. Howland. Demand, $2,000.

Proceedings were commenced by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad against Lyman [illegible] and others to condemn Lots 8 to 16, in [illegible] of Block 4, Carpenter's Addition.

An action of trespass was commenced by [illegible] M. Simpson against William B. Hayes, damages being laid at $5,000.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was rendered by confession against [illegible] Lee in favor of Philip H. Decker, for [illegible]

The Superior Court.

A verdict was rendered in Judge Porter's Court against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in favor of Leopold Loth, for $7,150. The claim was for the destruction of merchandise shipped from Pittsfield, in this State, to this city, which merchandise was destroyed in the October fire. The instructions followed the current of decisions lately rendered in like cases. It was told to the jury that it is the duty of a common carrier to use reasonable care and employ diligent servants to deliver goods and give information of their arrival. So, if the merchandise in question came to the depot three or four days before the fire of October 9, and were not removed, but were destroyed by that fire, the company would be liable, provided, however, that the goods remained in the cars.

INSURANCE.

A suit was brought in against the Lycoming Insurance Company, in favor of John Phillips, for [illegible]

JUDGMENT.

Judgment for $5,372.63 was rendered in favor of [illegible] Dane & Co against C. M. Taylor.

ASSUMPSIT.

Suits of assumpsit, among others, were commenced by Commercial Bank of Cincinnati against Rodney M. Whipple; demand, $3,000. [illegible] J. Gilbert et al against William H. Kelly [illegible] $1,000. David Miller against John [illegible]; demand, $5,000.

TRESPASS.

An action of trespass was commenced by Stephen [illegible] Fuller against Anthony W. Smith in [illegible] damages are laid at $4,500.

The Criminal Court.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury returned into Court seventy-[illegible] bills. The labor of this body is not yet [illegible] Fifty odd prisoners indicted will be arraigned.

FIVE YEARS FOR ROBBERY.

[illegible] Carroll was tried and convicted of robbery [illegible] took from Adam Steinmetz his watch [illegible] The jury awarded him five years in the Penitentiary.

The United States Courts.

TRANSITION STATE.

The United States Courts are moving to the building on LaSalle street. It is expected by Judge Blodgett, that the Courts will be settled by about Tuesday.

CHICAGO HYDRANT WATER.

Effect of the Reversal of the Current of the River on the Hydrant Water.

The [illegible], a quarterly journal of microscopy and natural sciences, edited by S. A. [illegible], of this city, in the current number prints from the pen of Mr. H. H. Babcock on the effect of the reversal of the current of the river on the hydrant water, which we reproduce:

Those who have made frequent microscopic examination of Chicago hydrant water are aware that the living and dead vegetation always [illegible] species of Algæ particularly of the [illegible], which at one time are represented by a large number of individuals, are at another [illegible] or not at all, reappearing after [illegible]; and that a few species are almost [illegible], while others appear very rarely. [illegible] of discovering, if possible, the law [illegible] periodical disappearance and recurrence, I commenced in the winter of [illegible] weekly examinations of the hydrant water, [illegible] them pretty regularly until the month of July.

[illegible] the details of my investigations [illegible] develop such a law as I was seeking, [illegible] incidentally noted, and which [illegible] importance.

[illegible] warm weather of May and June, there was a rapid increase in the amount of [illegible] in the water; and in the latter [illegible] the first part of July, several [illegible] previously observed, appeared, and in [illegible]. At this time the water of Lake [illegible] nearly two feet higher than its usual [illegible] at Bridgeport, which before had [illegible] water of the river into the canal, [illegible] operation. In consequence, [illegible] river, dammed, as it were, at [illegible] a stagnant pool, saturated with [illegible] matter, and more than usually [illegible] condition of the river, and the great [illegible] living organisms in the hydrant [illegible] up to the time that the course of [illegible] by removing the locks in the [illegible] noticed the river at this time will [illegible] its character was changed after [illegible] Lake Michigan was admitted.

[illegible] of the hydrant water after [illegible] similar and unexpected change [illegible] vegetable and animal forms had [illegible]. While a few days before, [illegible] number of diatoms for an [illegible] could be obtained on a filter [illegible] now an hour would barely [illegible]. Hesitating to base a conclusion [illegible] observation, I communicated my [illegible] in the same study and [illegible] as well as my own, made subsequently [illegible] to determine the fact that [illegible] of Chicago river had [illegible] purity of the hydrant water, [illegible] the organisms it had [illegible] doubt that the improvement [illegible] of the city, so marked [illegible] absence of the [illegible] promoted by the [illegible] of the hydrant water.

[illegible]

[illegible] of the lake, moving southward along the western shore, gradually wearing away the bluffs to the north of Chicago, receiving the contents of the numerous streams to the north, sweeping by the city and depositing its accumulated contents near the head of the lake and along the eastern shore. The interior of the lake, slightly, if at all, disturbed by this current is comparatively still, and consequently clear and pure.

I am led to believe that the streams of Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, and even Northern Michigan are the source whence we obtain some of the diatoms most rarely observed in the hydrant water; and that these forms, coming with the influence of the southerly current of the lake, are brought as far as the crib, which stands within the current, but near its easterly edge. In a gathering made at the mouth of Carp River, a stream of Northern Michigan, nearly opposite the Island of Mackinac, I have found an abundance of *Pleurosigma attenuatum* and *Synedra*, *Surirella splendida*, and *Amphiprora ornata*. It is probable that other streams in the vicinity, and to the southward of that named, produce the same species, which, specifically light, are borne by the current as far as Chicago, and that the reversal of the course of Chicago River has caused the lake current opposite the city to swerve slightly towards the west, and admitted to the crib the purer water from the deeper, undisturbed part of the lake.

Whether the river or lake current, or, as I am inclined to believe, both combined are the source of these organisms, there seems to be no doubt that, so long as there is kept up in the river a moderately rapid current from the lake, the city will be provided with water more nearly approaching in purity that at Mackinac and Lake Superior, which is remarkable for its transparency.

At the present time there is but a slight current perceptible in the river, and we obtain, through the hydrant, many forms that were so abundant in the summer. In fact, the water is quite impure, containing, in addition to the organic matter, much fine sand, dust, and other inorganic material. This fact seems to bear testimony in favor of my theory in regard to the action of the lake current; for the southwesterly winds that have blown so long over a region parched by an unprecedented drought, must have borne clouds of dust into the lake, and the northern bluffs, subjected to the same drought, must have yielded more readily than usual to the abrading action of the current which brings its accumulated gatherings past our city and into our dwellings.

THE NEW AMPHITHEATRE.

Correspondence Between Citizens and Mr. James M. Nixon.

James M. Nixon, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway, N. Y.:

SIR: The undersigned, citizens of this city, having enjoyed the pleasure of your personal acquaintance for many years, and knowing you to be one of the oldest and ablest managers of amusements in this country, would respectfully suggest to you that a permanent amphitheatre, suitably located, and conducted after the manner of those in Paris, Berlin, and other continental cities, would be liberally sustained in this city at the present time. Learning that you have expressed similar views, we earnestly hope you will give the subject careful consideration, and, if possible, erect an Amphitheatre, which, under your personal management, we feel sure will meet the cordial approval of our amusement-loving people, and prove remunerative to yourself. We are, very respectfully, yours,

J. BEMIS & CO.,
HENRY M. TITSWORTH,
JOHN M. GENIN, JR.,
A. FLOYD,
JOHN RICE,
W. CROSBY.

CHICAGO, April 9, 1872.

REPLY.

Messrs. J. Bemis & Co., Henry M. Titsworth, John M. Genin, Jr., A. Floyd, and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your cordial invitation to visit Chicago, and erect an Amphitheatre, to be conducted in a manner similar to those in the principal cities of Europe, I have received, and return to you my sincere thanks for the kind expressions of encouragement proffered me in the enterprise.

The subject had already attracted my serious consideration,—for Chicago, like the fabled phœnix, being a national necessity, *must* rise,—which, on the reception of your letter, formed the basis of action now being pushed rapidly to completion. I am pleased to state that I have secured a suitable location, viz.: Clinton street, between Washington and Randolph streets, and am erecting thereon an amphitheatre, which will be opened to the public Saturday, May 18, and which will surpass in ease, comfort, and luxury, anything of the kind ever attempted on either Continent.

I trust that my long association with arenic and equestrian exhibitions in this country and in Europe will enable me to present to the citizens of Chicago an amphitheatrical entertainment worthy their patronage. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

JAMES M. NIXON.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1872.

A Valuable Publication.

The May issue of *The Spectator* ably sustains the exceptionally high character universally accorded to this leading insurance review. The independent conduct of the paper, its freedom from the peculiar personal and interested management which blights the usefulness and renders worthless the criticisms of the insurance press as a rule, and the ability with which its editorial views are presented, fully justify the wide influence and large circulation *The Spectator* has achieved. Popular among the members of the profession, and alike valuable to underwriters and the public, this monthly review of the insurance situation worthily holds the leadership among publications of its class, and has very properly been adopted by many of the great agency companies as the best medium of instructing their agents, and keeping them informed of current insurance events. In the May number, there are an unusual number of interesting editorial articles, upon both life and fire insurance topics, together with a mass of contributions, correspondence, reports, and recent news items, such as can be met with nowhere else. Policy-holders, who wish trustworthy information, will find *The Spectator* a safe guide and counsellor in many matters in which they are deeply concerned. The Publishers are Messrs. J. H. & C. M. Goodsell, 379 Wabash avenue, Chicago, and Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, who are also publishers of the able weekly financial review, *The Financer*.

How to Ornament the Hair.

All that art can accomplish in beautifying, strengthening, thickening, and perpetuating the human hair, is effected by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine. There is a stimulating property in this preparation, which literally compels a rapid growth of the fibres, while its emollient action renders them silky and elastic. It is the best and cheapest hair-dressing and invigorator in the world. So say the masses who use it. Your druggist has it.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

It is proposed to build a narrow-gauge railroad from Bloomington to Lacon.

—The public school-house at Jerseyville, just completed, cost $19,500.

—A new hotel, to cost $37,000, is projected at Clinton, and the Magill Brothers take $27,000 stock in it.

—The new railroad and wagon bridge across the Mississippi River, at Rock Island, was formally tested Wednesday, and is now in use for construction-trains. After the completion of the Iowa embankment, the bridge will come into full use by the railroads; but the lower deck will not be opened to public travel until the bridge is taken off the hands of the contractors, which will not be long delayed.

WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee takes 50,000 gallons of milk a week.

—One Milwaukee firm made $40,000 on the advance in wheat this spring.

—Non-explosive oil severely burned Mrs. W. C. Schofield, and destroyed her parlor furniture, at Janesville, last Tuesday night.

—Thomas H. McFann, of the postal-car service, accidently shot and killed himself, while hunting, near LaCrosse, Monday afternoon.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says a street-beggar of that city, bribed to show up his day's earnings, counted out $23.47, and didn't consider it a very good day at all.

—The Marinette and Peshtigo *Eagle* reports that logs are coming down rapidly, and that the stock for this season's sawing will not fall much short of 180,000,000 feet.

—The Fort Atkinson *Herald* says:

The engineers of the Chicago & Lake Superior Railroad Company finished their survey of the old road-bed between the State line and this place, last week. We understand that they intend to return in a few days, when a line will be run from this point as nearly in the air line toward the northern terminus as possible. A meeting of the stockholders has been called to meet in Janesville in May, when something definite will be decided upon.

—A farmer near Janesville realized $1,972 from nine acres of tobacco, and $475 from the balance of his 160 acres.

IOWA.

Tipton has a $20,000 City Hall joint stock company, Judge Rothrock, Chairman.

—The Chariton *Patriot* advises its townspeople to pay up the $80,000 voted for railroad aid and save expensive litigation.

—The Chariton *Patriot* of the 8th says:

Mrs. Floyd, the shooting of whom by her husband we announced last week, died last Thursday evening. When Floyd was informed of the death of his victim, he seemed greatly affected, and declared himself ready to die. On being interrogated as to the cause for his rash act, he said he was crazy and didn't know what he was doing.

—N. H. Brainerd, editor of the Iowa City *Republican*, has been appointed Postmaster, and is in favor of Grant's re-election.

—One John Fisher ran away from his Kentucky wife in 1847, and settled in Iowa, where he married a second time, was successful in business, and lately deceased. Wife No. 1 having established her claims on the estate, wife No. 2 sued to recover damages, and a jury at Des Moines has given her $6,410.21.

—The Des Moines *Register* says:

Governor Carpenter has received by express from the Sheriff of Story County the rope which he had prepared for the benefit of George Stanley. It had been all fixed up ready for use before the law was repealed, and when Stanley was sent to the Penitentiary, the Sheriff sent the rope to the Governor, who signed the bill forbidding legal murder in Iowa. The death cord is a stout hemp rope, with a slip-noose of leather, and [illegible] would shut off the necessary amount of vitality to constitute a man a live [illegible] in proper and legal style. The Governor intends to send it to the State Historical Society.

INDIANA.

George D. Hand, Passenger Agent of the Indianapolis, Peru & Chicago Road, has resigned.

—Potato bugs already cover the young vines near Lafayette.

—A half-brother to Brigham Young works on a farm in Pierson Township, Vigo County, and hasn't even one wife.

—The Fort Wayne *Gazette* says:

It is rumored that efforts are being made to form a stock company in this city, with ample capital, for the purpose of erecting a handsome Opera House.

—In a suit of Garrell Bound *vs.* The Terre Haute & Chicago Railroad, a jury at Terre Haute gave a verdict, on Wednesday, of $5,000, and further decided that the amount had been paid.

MICHIGAN.

There's a scarcity of help in Detroit.

—The St. Jo. *Herald* says:

A number of fruit farms have lately changed hands. The Bradley farm of 31 acres, two miles out on the Lake Shore Road, was sold to William Lombard, of Chicago, for $25,000. Benjamin Lombard bought the Lane farm of 10 acres for $9,000. Professor Sawyer, of Chicago, purchased the Sherwood farm of 20 acres for $19,000. A. O. French sold his land for $8,500, and the Wellington Stewart place was bought by L. S. Reed for $12,500; it contains 29 acres.

—Alexander Boyne, of Benton Harbor, has paid $98 for selling liquor to one to whom he was forbidden to sell.

—A rolling mill is to be established at Jackson with $150,000 capital, and bridge-building works are to be operated in connection with it.

—The Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company has, to May 1, sold 85,434 acres of land for $869,628,—an average of $10.23 per acre.

—A $50,000 hotel enterprise is in progress at Bay City.

—Two locomotives of the Michigan Central Railroad were pretty thoroughly smashed by collision, at Jackson, Thursday.

—The Marquette *Journal* says:

Shipments of ore for 1872 will commence from a stock of about 400,000 tons mined and on hand,—about one third of the estimated product for the year. Our most conservative mining men estimate the increase of product over any previous year at 300,000 gross tons.

MINNESOTA.

Major E. H. Kennedy, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, and formerly State Senator, died at Owatonna, the 7th.

—John K. Fancher, editor of the Mantorville *Express*, has been appointed Assistant Assessor. He is not for Greeley.

—The First Congressional District Republican Convention is called to meet at Owatonna, July 10.

—L. H. Kellogg & Co.'s elevator, empty, at Lake City, was burned, the 8th. Loss, $3,000.

—There is strong probability that the new Roman Catholic Diocese of St. Cloud will soon be formed to embrace Northern Minnesota.

—Maurice Auerbach, a prosperous St. Paul merchant, is building a $30,000 house.

The experimental tunnel to be constructed on the English side of the British Channel will of itself cost £2,000,000.

—Connecticut has ninety-four fire insurance companies and forty life insurance companies, the former having $75,000,000 in assets, and the latter $290,000,000.

—A Detroiter has invented a machine which trims wall paper, holds it up against the wall, puts on the paste and cuts off and smooths down the strips, and does the work nicer and faster than three men.

—Caterpillars are so thick in West Tennessee that railroad trains are delayed.

—A toy baloon from Pittsfield, Mass., landed at Spencer, ninety miles east, within two hours.

DIED.

SEERY—May 9, Willie Seery, aged 6 years, 8 months and 3 days, son of Thos. and Catherine Seery.

Funeral will take place on Saturday, May 11, at 12 o'clock, from their residence, 136 Harrison street, by cars to Calvary.

POWERS—At St. John's Rectory, Chicago, Friday, May 10, 1872, Clemence Emma, eldest daughter of the Rev. Doctor H. N. and Clemence E. Powers, aged 12 years, 1 month, and 18 days.

The remains will be taken to Davenport, Iowa. [illegible] New York, Lancaster, Pa., and Davenport, Iowa, papers please copy.

FOX—At the residence of Wm. Birdwell, 203 West Twenty-second street, in this city, on the 9th, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. Mary P. Fox, wife of Marvin W. Fox, of New Milford, Winnebago County, Ill. Rockford and Belvidere papers please copy.

ANDREWS—William Andrews, aged 85 years, killed by M. C. cars on May 9, at Hyde Park, Ill.

The remains will be taken to Manteno, Ill., for interment.

New York and New Jersey papers please copy.

WALKER—In this city, on May 9, Mary A., daughter of Mrs. Eliza Walker, age 18 years, 6 months and 10 days.

Funeral from 120 South Jefferson st., to-day, at 1 o'clock p. m.

KRAEFFT—At Dalton, Cook County, on Friday morning, May 10, Theodore Kraefft, of the firm of Kraefft, Roelle & Co., of heart disease.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, from the Great Eastern Depot, corner Canal and Kinzie sts. The remains will be conveyed to Graceland Cemetery.

TEVNAN—In this city, May 9, Mrs. Margarite Tevnan, relic of the late John Tevnan, of Tum, County of Galway, Ireland, aged 94 years.

Funeral from St. Patrick's Church, Sunday, at 11:45 o'clock a. m., thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

The Irish American please copy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Chapped hands and face cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Every Mother who Regards the Life and health of her child should possess Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

Premature loss of the hair, which is so com- mon now-a-days, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine.

Dr. T. D. Fitch, 296 Monroe street, says the American Clothes Dryer is the best thing he ever saw; he has had it four years.

Mercy Hospital Lottery, in aid of the sick, will positively be drawn May 30. Highest prize $50,000. Tickets, two for $5. Address PATTEE & GARDINER, Omaha, Neb.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of spirits and General Debility, the Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

"The dear people," whether Democrat or Republican, who listen to speeches in the open air are reminded that a box of Durno's Catarrh Snuff cures a cold in the head, and enables them to go to the polls to vote the regular ticket.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

14 NORTH GREEN-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board, for a few young men; also, day boarders wanted, at $4 per week.

71 NORTH GREEN-ST.—2 ROOMS TO RENT, with board; large brick house, well-furnished, with first-class board; can accommodate six. Terms, $6.00; can accommodate a few day boarders.

71 WEST ADAMS-ST., WITHIN 2 BLOCKS of Sherman House—Transient $2 per day; day board, $5 per week. Also furnished front parlor, first floor, for gentleman and wife or gentlemen.

78 HONORE-ST.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms, with board. Several young men can be accommodated with board, also rooms.

125 MARKET-ST.—BOARDERS WANTED.

136 THIRD-AV.—A PLAIN, QUIET HOME with Eastern people, on reasonable terms. Single and double rooms.

144 WEST ADAMS-ST. FRONT AND SIDE room, furnished, to rent, with board. References exchanged.

164 WEST ADAMS-ST.—DAY BOARDERS can be accommodated. Girl wanted.

171 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent with good board. Cars pass the door.

235 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE room, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, to rent, with board; also, a front parlor.

253 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A PLEASANT front room, with alcove, furnished or unfurnished. Gas and use of bath-room. Also first-class day board at reasonable terms.

338 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—DESIRABLE unfurnished rooms to rent with board; also a few day boarders can be accommodated.

387 ELSTON-AV., CORNER OF NORTH-AV., (10) ten more boarders wanted in the first class boarding-house just opened. New beds and A No. 1 table.

539 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished or unfurnished rooms, if desired, with or without board, single or in suits.

584 WABASH-AV.—ONE FURNISHED ROOM with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

607 WEST MADISON-ST.—BOARD FOR gent and wife, and room for single gentlemen.

609 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board. References given and required.

694 WABASH-AV.—IN NEW MARBLE front, alcove, furnished or unfurnished, and several other furnished rooms to rent, with board.

831 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH first-class board. Good accommodations for gentlemen, and prices reasonable.

845 PRAIRIE-AV.—NEAR SIXTEENTH ST. Two furnished rooms, with board. The finest location in the city, with excellent accommodations.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, with board; references exchanged; stages pass the door.

1204 PRAIRIE-AV.—BOARD, WITH LARGE pleasant rooms. Hot and cold water.

AT BLUE ISLAND—A FAMILY, WITHOUT children, would take two or three small children to board, including washing, or an elderly gentleman; delightful location; terms low. For particulars address SPRING GARDEN, Branch Tribune office.

AVENUE HOUSE, CORNER TWENTY-SECond and Wabash-av.—Fine family suites, single rooms, and first-class day board.

MADISON HOUSE—124 AND 126 WEST MADIson st.—Transient, $2.50 per day; day board, $5 per week.

VICINITY OF JEFFERSON PARK—FOUR OR five gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a private family. Address B 71, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR SELF, WIFE, AND NURSE GIRL in the vicinity of Fairview Station, Groveland, or Woodland Parks preferred. Will furnish rooms if desired. Address M 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, FOR a year in Englewood. Address S 61, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—WHEELER & WILSON and Weed's sewing machines. Must be sold. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 90 South Clinton-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF G. R. NICHOLS, 244 South Halsted st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Open till 8 o'clock p. m.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF ROSETTA PAXMAN, WIFE of Alex. Sutherland, and Rebecca Paxman, both late of Quebec, supposed to have been some six or eight years ago in Illinois, will apply to their brother, SAMUEL PAXMAN, of Quebec, they will hear of something to their advantage.

PERSONAL—MR. CAPLIN, FROM ENGLAND, your friend Bumsel desires to see you. Address 179 Twenty-first-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—BY T. A. JACKSON, 880 STATE-ST., lots at $1 per foot in the vicinity of American Bridge Works, M. S. & N. R. R. shops, new smelting works, R. I. shops, and Stock Yards.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—LUMBER IN EXCHANGE FOR $1,500 worth of diamonds and jewelry. Address M 60, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD GOODS, BEDS, BEDding, large mirror, extension table, chairs, oil paintings, and shelving, at a bargain. 61 West Lake-st., Room 11.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—40 FEET ON WABASH-AV., near Thirtieth st, $400 per foot, cash.
23 feet on Wabash-av, near VanBuren-st, $1,100 per foot.
120 feet on corner of Calumet-av., and Twenty-sixth-st, with house, $25,000.
200 feet on Indiana-av., near Twenty-sixth-st, with a very fine house.
A nice three story and basement marble front house on Indiana-av., near Sixteenth st.
A three story and basement brick house, with fine barn in rear, on Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twentieth sts.
A fine frame house and barn, with 50 feet of ground on Indiana-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth sts.
A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 124 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ON THE AVENUES:
100 ft on Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.
100 ft on Michigan-av., near Forty-second-st.
100 ft on Michigan-av., near Forty-first-st.
150 ft on Michigan-av., near Forty-third-st.
400 ft on Michigan-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
100 ft on Michigan-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
300 ft on Michigan-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
100 ft on Indiana-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
100 ft on Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
100 ft on Vincennes-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.
80 ft on Drexel Boulevard, near Thirty-ninth-st.
GEO. A. EMERY, 497 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—WE OFFER the following at a sacrifice, for a few days only:
House and lot on Desplaines-st., between Monroe and Adams; a splendid bargain.
Cottage and lot on Prairie-av., at a bargain.
29 feet on State-st., east front; best bargain in the city.
26 1-2 feet on Dearborn-st., at a bargain.
These must be sold at once. All on favorable terms.
R. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES ON INDIANA-AV., north of Twenty-second-st., with lot 50x150; fine investment, as property is offered low.
2 houses, built separately, on Twenty-third-st., with lots 100x125, and two barns, near Calumet-av.
2-story frame house on brick basement, with lot 25x150, on Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st. $7,500.
2-story frame house on Indiana-av., east front, north of Thirty-fifth-st. $5,000. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—IN NORTH DIVISION. WELLS st, southeast corner of Indiana-st, 82x110 feet.
Clark-st, south of North Water-st, 50x80 feet.
Clark-st, north of Sophia-st, 48x125 feet.
Clybourne-place and avenue, Hawthorne-av, and Racine road, lots 24x120 feet, at low price. T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST DIVISION. CANAL-ST., near Taylor-st, 25x100 feet, with two-story frame house and addition covering almost the entire ground; has store front, gas, water, &c., and is in the very best repair; a bargain.
Halsted-st., opposite Seventeenth-st, 50x98 feet, with two dwellings; cheap.
Sixteenth-st, south of boulevard, in Section 29; 10 acres of splendid land for a subdivision.
Cheap building lots in all parts of the city. T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn st.

FOR SALE—NEAT 2-STORY AND BASEMENT house, Twenty-fourth-st., near Calumet-av., partially furnished, if desired. Offered cheap for a few days. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—25 FEET, PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Thirty-seventh-st.; great bargain, if taken at once. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—48 FEET, THIRTIETH-ST., NEAR Michigan-av. Cheapest lot on the South Side. HENRY P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS $300—WE CONtinue to sell at above prices, on very easy terms; no trouble to show them over; 100 have been sold this spring to parties to build on. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 8 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MOST DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 14 rooms, fine cellar, brick barn, corner of Sangamon and Jackson-sts.; a bargain. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts., Room 26.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIdence. Gas, water, barn, etc., with either 50 or 100 feet front. 50 Lake-av., between Wabpansah-av. and Douglas-place. Apply to J. S. SCOVAL, 537 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FOR A WEEK I OFFER AT A BARgain my 2½-story frame house, in a very good business location, and lot, fronting 20 feet on Milwaukee-av., with 80 feet on Hubbard-st. It must be sold. Call and see it at 33 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—24 AND 40 FT, BY 165 FT TO A 20 foot alley on Wabash-av., between Congress and Harrison-sts. CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, 341 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK, CONTAINING 6 7-10 acres of high ridge ground on Sheridan av. Seventy ninth st, fronting gravelled street. Price $5,600 payable $1,000 cash, $500 in one year, and $3,500 in five years; 8 per cent. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON EASY TERMS; monthly payments if preferred, corner Milwaukee-av. and Diversey-st. Parties desiring cheap homes or wishing to invest small capital with a view of large profits, will please give us a call. WISNER BROTHERS, 123 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER PROPERTY—125x95 ON the northwest corner of Adams and Peoria-sts; improvements, house and barn; look at it gentlemen. For sale cheap by the owner, C. D. FITTZ. Inquire on the premises or at 131 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH DIVISION—FIFTH-av., northeast corner Quincy-st., 24x116 ft.
Michigan av, near Lake st, 72x124 ft.
Monroe st, east of Dearborn, 48x189 ft.
T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST.—100 FEET front, northeast corner of Adams and Winchester-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—LAKE SHORE—120X303 FEET, with buildings, on lake shore and Lake-av., near Thirty-ninth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SHELDON-ST.—25X130 FEET ON Sheldon-st., near Washington. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe & LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-FIRST-ST AND COTTAGE-place—100 feet corner of Thirty-first st. and Cottage-place. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—10 LOTS ON INDIana-st, near Robey. Price low. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HUBBARD-ST.—3 LOTS, CORNER of Hubbard and Dillerats, near Western-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK—5 ACRES ON Drexel-av., near Fifty-eighth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—ONE OF THE MOST desirable lots in city of Chicago, 200x200 feet, southwest corner of Forty-seventh-st. and Woodlawn-av. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS-PLACE—22 LOTS, northeast corner of Douglas-place, or Thirty-fifth and Wallace sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 62 FT, NO. 11 South Leavitt-st. House and lot 51 ft. No. 210 Warren-av., both at a decided bargain. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—405 WEST WASHington st., 2 blocks east of Union Park. Lot 60x180 to 20 ft alley. House 41x80 feet, with wing; hall in the center of house; all modern improvements. Barn and tenant house in the rear. Will take in part pay small house and lot; balance on long time. For price and terms inquire of T. M. AVERY, at his office, corner of Canal and Fulton-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE BRICK RESIDENCE 450 W. Washington st., near Union and Jefferson Parks, offered low if taken soon. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 MICHigan-av.:
Randolph-st., east of Dearborn st., 20x90 feet; a bargain.
Prairie-av., north of Twenty-ninth st., 50x180 feet; $100 per foot.
Douglas place, near Prairie-av., 80x125 feet; $120 per foot.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, southeast corner Oakwood-av., 169x150 feet to an 18 foot alley; price, $200 per foot; easy terms; title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., SOUTHWEST corner Oakwood-av., 172x213, feet to an 18 foot alley; a beautiful corner; only $150 per foot easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD-AV. BETWEEN SOUTH Park Boulevard and Vincennes-av., 200x151 feet to an 18 foot alley; price, $100 per foot; easy terms; high and handsome lot, fronting north; perfect title. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE LOTS—PRICE, $250. LARKIN & HALL, 75 Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—NEW, NICELY FURNISHED marble house, on Michigan-av., $18,000; $500 down; $50 monthly.
Beautiful marble house on Prairie-av., $15,000; $1,000 down; $20 per year.
Large marble house on W[illegible], $5,000 down, and long time. SIMEON [illegible] Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—150x12[illegible] SOUTH west corner of [illegible]; will sell one lot, or all. [illegible] WALL, southwest corner of State and [illegible] sts.

FOR SALE—ONE-TENTH DOWN ONLY. 5-acre blocks on dummy line, and good road inside boulevards. One-tenth down, balance easy. Commission to agents. Address Box 2738 Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE ON LEASED land, corner of Van Buren-st. and Campbell-av.; cheap, for $900. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle, and 204 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES, SOUTHWEST CORner of Cottage Grove and Sixty fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 364 Warren-av., for sale cheap, $5,000. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—100X190 FEET, NORTHWEST CORner Wabash-av. and Thirty-second-st. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, A SPLENDID TRACT of 48 lots, to retail, on Fifty-first-st., one block from railroad. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE PIECE ON THE RIVER, 40 acres, excellently adapted for manufacturing. Only 1 10 down, balance easy. Privilege subdivision and re-lease. Commission to agents. Address Box 2738 Cincinnati, Ohio.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON MONTHLY PAYments; $500 cash, $30 per month, or will rent for $60, in finest part of the city. J. C. McCORD & CO., 445 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON WARREN-AV. A FIRST-CLASS two-story and basement octagon marble front house, with sub-cellar and all modern improvements, at a bargain. Apply to W. ILETT, 249 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—100 CHEAP LOTS, ONLY $50 CASH, balance $12 per month; these are very cheap, and in good locality. JAMES H. HILL, Room 4, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20X110 FEET ON ERIE-ST., BEtween Clark and Dearborn. J. MATTESON, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$2,900 WILL BUY A NEAT NEW house and lot in Cottage Grove. Call for AYERS, on Forty-fifth-st., one block west of Cottage Grove av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—SEVERAL FIRST-class brick houses, 12 rooms each, bath room hot and cold water, all new, and in every respect desirable residences; lots 24x120 feet each, with brick barns on alley in rear; terms easy; 5 years time on one-half purchase money. Apply to F. HATHEWAY, No. 174 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—24 FEET ON JACKSON ST. WEST of State.
20 feet on Wells-st., south of Washington.
20 feet on Sherman-st., south of Van Buren.
Also a fine list of residence property in all divisions of the city. MEADE & COE, 79 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS, OUTSIDE FIRE-limits, near street cars, schools, and churches; neighborhood filling up rapidly, and property steadily advancing in value; call and make your selections before they are all gone. F. HATHEWAY, No. 174 East Madison st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., S. W. CORNER Madison-st., 50x110 feet, lease expires July 1, 1872; title perfect; easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., S. W. CORNER Harrison-st., 77x170 feet. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 99 YEARS LEASE 25 feet adjoining Tremont House; an extraordinary lease. Also 25 ft adjoining same. This property could be improved to great advantage; will take some good property South in part payment. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CALIFORNIA, WILCOX, and Monroe-sts., convenient to cars, etc. $750, one-fifth cash, balance easy. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av., Room 4.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A DECIDED BARGAIN in 20 feet on Monroe st., east of Wells. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 63 South Canal-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10, 20 OR 40 ACRES, SUITABLE for cheap subdivision or gardening purposes [illegible] cash, balance in 1, 2 and 4 years, [illegible] per cent. [illegible] Tracy-av., 1¼ miles from Washington Heights dummy. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—ONLY $[illegible]—GOOD house and lot, 25x125 to alley, near street cars, Lake water and in good neighborhood. Inquire of ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—48X140 FEET TO 20 FEET ALLEY, on Lake-st, adjoining Reed's Building, corner Wabash-av. The most substantially and elegantly improved portion of the city. This is a splendid lot for a large store. Good terms. AYRES & EOFF, 541 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE, LOT, AND barn, 9 rooms, water in, 136 Mitchell-st, 2 blocks west of Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—4½ ACRES OF CHOICE GARDEN ground, s. e. corner of Halsted and Eighty-third-st, 11 to 20 feet higher than the city, and the soil is the best for raising early vegetables. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—10 OR 20 ACRES OF VALUABLE land, for immediate subdivision; south of Polk, on the avenues. Ground is dry and fenced. Call at my office and I will take you to see the land. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 363 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A FEW MORE COTTAGES and houses in Evanston, North Evanston, and one in Glencoe, of from 5 to 8 rooms, on good lots of 50x250 feet. Prices from $1,700 to $3,800; [illegible] cash, balance in monthly or yearly payments. I have, also, a large number of lots in the three towns, which I will sell at low figures on the same terms, and from parties who will build I will require no payment on the lots for five years. Call at Room 18, 24 South Canal-st, just north of the Washington-st. tunnel. Don't make a mistake and go to some other place unless you want to pay commissions. I advertise only my own property; have no commissions to make, and cannot be undersold. Or I will lease houses of from 4 to 8 rooms at from $20 to $30 per month for one year, paid in advance, and give the party leasing the privilege of purchasing within that time at my present advertised prices. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—BY ULRICH & BOND, 511 WAbash-av.
HYDE PARK.
185x150 on Oak-st, corner Frederick-place.
192x110 on Oak-st, corner Madison-av.
110x190 on Hyde Park-av, with lake front, and in neighborhood of fine improvements.
6 lots on Burnside-st, near Forty-seventh st.
100x300 fronting the lake, north of hotel.
100x300 on Jefferson-av, south of Fiftieth-st.
Also, several fine residences, and two cheap places near Hyde Park depot. ULRICH & BOND.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES FOR $1,800, $2,000, $2,500, $3,500, $5,000, and $10,000, near church, school and depot; will sell on most favorable terms. Inquire of the owner, at 304 State-st., from 9 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—DEEP GROVE lots near the station; also half-acre lots. A. BLAKE, 202 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON, COTTAGE houses and lots on favorable terms. HENRY M. KIDDER, 108 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ON WABASH-av., east front, 165x171 feet, covered with handsome growth of oaks; five minutes' walk from depot. HULBURD & CO., office at Englewood and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE grove property, at $20 per foot, within eight minutes' walk of depot. HULBURD & CO., office at Englewood and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE LOTS in centre of present improvements. Houses contracted and built to order in the shortest possible time. HULBURD & CO., office at Englewood and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—PARTIES DEsiring avenue property in the groves, and the immediate vicinity of the great South Side Parks, on Wabash, Michigan, and Indiana, are invited to call upon HULBURD & CO., office at Englewood and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD, JUST TEN MILES due west from the Wells-st. depot; 30 minutes' ride; low fare; plenty of trains.
One elegant house and entire block, $10,500.
One fine house and block, $8,750.
One new house of 9 rooms and half block, $5,750.
One well-built house and quarter block, $4,600.
Will sell less land if desired; terms easy; come and see me. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 326 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS—$150 EACH; $10 CASH, $10 per month without interest; high dry ground short distance below Normal School, on Rock Island Railroad. W. O. COLE, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK AND RIDGELAND, great variety of choice residence property. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, A CHOICE REsidence, new, brick basement, 10 rooms, east front lot, 50x187 feet only one block from church, and three from depot. A nice place, and on easy terms. LEWIS BROOKS & CO., 99 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, 3 ACRES ON Junction-av., east of Halsted-st. E. L. CANFIELD, or J. MATTESON, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CORNELL, OR GRAND JUNCTION—20 acres on Eighty-third-st., near Cottage Grove-av. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY JOINING Dummy Station, in the heart of Washington Heights, at great advantage for cash. Room 7, Exchange Building, corner Washington and Clark.

FOR SALE—$200 WILL BUY A GOOD LOT AT North Evanston; only $15 cash, and $5 monthly until paid. Now get you a home while you can pay for it and not feel it. IRA BROWN, 141 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES OF HIGH LAND ON the ridge south of Englewood, suitable for immediate subdivision. Price, $6,000; payable $1,000 cash, and balance in the next 6 years, at 8 per cent interest. Will divide the deferred payment into ten parts, and take a separate mortgage on each one acre. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS, AT LAWNDALE, NEAR station; great bargain, if sold immediately. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—IN IRVING PARK—HANDSOME country seat; also, choice lots 50x150. Irving Park is 6 miles from Chicago Court House, on the Northwestern Railroad; fare, 7 cents. LARKIN & HALL, 75 Canal-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT AUSTIN, TWO NEAT 7-room cottages, with large lots. Cheap, on easy terms. HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY TO buy an established business—a bakery eight years established in a flourishing town of 6,000 inhabitants, 60 miles from Chicago, doing a good trade, together with building and lot, cracker machines, fixtures, etc., of a bakery, horse, wagon, etc.
Will also sell a nice residence, with two lots, a splendid lot of fruits, grapes, raspberries, cherries, pears, apples, etc.
The present owner being desirous of removing to California, will sell the above on reasonable terms and easy payments. Call or address 123 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 65 ACRES SITUATED 3½ miles north of Waukegan, with a new house, good well, a good cistern, and plenty of never-failing water for stock, a large orchard of choice fruit, all varieties of small fruit, a large peat bed, and plenty of timber. Has a fine view of the lake. Terms easy. WHIPPLE & MERRILL, 40 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—AT GENEVA LAKE, WIS., A GOOD house and lot, suitable for eight persons, with carriage and horse barn, all in good repair, with furniture, if wanted. P. H. MOORE, Geneva.

FOR SALE—CHOICE COUNTRY SEAT, 80 miles from Chicago, in one of the most beautiful towns in the Northwest; 40 acres of ground, finely ornamented, choice fruit of all descriptions, first-class brick house. Will be sold at once at a sacrifice. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—FOR CITY PROPERty, a fine 80-acre farm, well improved, near the city of Geneseo, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Inquire of the owner, 304 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE, UNIMPROVED—10, 20, or 40 acres inside or near city limits, for cash. R. FOWLER, 278 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE, BY A responsible, prompt-paying, permanent tenant, a nice, comfortable home with modern conveniences, bath room, water-closet, gas, &c. First-class references furnished. Address at once, with price, F 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE with gas and water, in good neighborhood. Address, stating terms, F. W., 33 and 35 West Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 CAPITAL, in an alcohol distillery which is doing very well. Inquire 191 West Randolph-st.

PARTNER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED business man, with some capital, well acquainted in European markets, wishes to become a partner in some established wholesale importing house; jewelry or fancy goods preferred. Excellent references. Address M B, 179 Twenty-first-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 TO $5,000. Business 10 years established; the fire impaired our capital. A live business man acquainted with ladies' furnishings will find this a rare opportunity. Address Z 59, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—HAVING HAD LARGE experience in book and stationery business, I would like to invest $5,000 or more in the same line in some of its departments, loaning the money and receiving salary for services, or as partner. Satisfactory references given and required. Address B 99, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $600, IN A LEgitimate business that will double the capital in 90 days. Inquire of FINLEY, 64 South Desplaines.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OR lady, with $2,000, or would hire the money and give employment to party having the same good security and reference. Address B 50, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10 horse; circular saw mills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

ALBANY-ST. IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture all kinds of engines and boilers. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 34 Central Block, Market-st.

BLANDYS' STATIONERY AND PORTABLE machines and saws, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle [illegible] Branch office, 53 South Canal-st., F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO. OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture engines, boiler and hoisting machinery, caloric engines, &c. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 34 Central Block, Market-st.

SECOND-HAND TWO-FLUE BOILER, 24 feet long, 42 inches diameter, flues 14 inches, for sale cheap. S. H. HARRIS, 62 South Canal-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—ON SALARY OR COMmission—Members of the Masonic Fraternity as agents for the unique and splendid new work. A rare chance! Send for descriptive catalogue and terms. REDDING & CO., Publishers of Masonic Works, 544 Broadway, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY CAN BE MADE on small capital with our two fastest selling articles in the world. Samples free. Call and examine. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st.

AGENTS WANTED—LOCAL OR TRAVELLING at every railroad town. Address, with stamp, ENTERPRISE MANUFACTURING CO., 118 West Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BUILDING MATERIAL—2,000,000 FEET PINE lumber, Mill Run, at $14.50 per m, on Collingwood Dock, 200,000 feet ready for shipment. HILLOCK & KENT, Bay-st., Toronto.

PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE; AT 143 ADams-st. J. D. DECREET.

10,000 BEST PHILADELPHIA PRESSED brick for sale by THOMAS MACKEN, 142 State-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT. REPAIRing and tuning promptly attended to. Piano leather for sale at the Chicago Piano Factory, 289 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BOWEN, KING & CO., 15 CENTRE-av., have for rent:
One frame house, large grounds, No. 254 Park-av., suitable for old fashioned people, who don't care to put on style; comfortable and roomy; rent moderate; take it 18 months or year.
Also, one 2 story brick, 10 rooms, on Centre-av., with all modern improvements and gas fixtures; $70; possession Monday.
One modern brick, 15 rooms, suitable for boarding house; $100 per month; new and in perfect order; close to street cars.
One 6-room, ground floor, 141 Sangamon-st., near Adams; $40 per month; gas fixtures, water, &c.
Also, partly furnished pleasant chambers for gentlemen lodgers, on Willard place, near Washington-st.
We have several choice places yet for sale, among which is one handsome Tuscan cottage, a 33 years' lease (or lot, if desired), No. 561 West Washington-st.; very cheap.

TO RENT—MY TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone front residence, No. 653 Wabash-av., completely furnished, with brick stable—to a private family only. Apply by permit to the undersigned at Room 8, No. 654 Wabash-av., from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 o'clock. ROBERT T. LINCOLN.

TO RENT—BY J. L. DAVIS, 378 STATE-ST., 2-story and basement brick house No. 13 Ellis Park, all modern improvements except gas. Also, offices in building 376 State-st.

TO RENT—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment marble front dwelling, No. 8 Eldridge-court; also the whole or part of the adjoining building No. 10 can be rented with No. 8. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, No. 10 Eldridge-court.

TO RENT—FURNISHED MARBLE-FRONT house, Michigan-av., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts. Inquire of JOHN H. ROSS & CO., 473 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—I HAVE IN NORTH EVANSTON 4 houses of from 4 to 8 rooms, which I will rent for one or two years at from $20 to $30 per month, paid yearly in advance, and give the party renting the privilege of purchasing within that time at my present advertised prices; or I will sell for monthly payments. C. E. BROWNE, 24 South Canal-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—TWO-STORY frame dwelling, No. 1258 Indiana-av.; all modern conveniences; will be leased to a responsible tenant at $75 per month; can be purchased for $7,500 on easy terms. Inquire of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 376 State-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, 831 Michigan-av., three-story and basement marble front. 16 rooms, all the modern improvements; large grounds, with brick barn; possession at once. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and House Renting Agency, 285 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, ON HUBbard-st., near corner of Reuben-st. W. D. COOPER, 187 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME AND BASEment house. South Side, by BROWN & SIMONTON, 48 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth-st., 2-story and basement brick house and good barn. Carpets and gas-fixtures, or the entire furniture—everything necessary for house keeping—for sale. Inquire of N. MATSON & CO., 421 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURnished residence, large grounds and barn, near Twenty-sixth st., $175 per month. South Park-av., 6-room cottage, $40 per month. Thirtieth-st., nice cottage, $30 per month, and some furniture. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BY SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 127½ West Madison st., cottage on Morgan-st., near Jackson. Cottage 49 Union-st., for business and residence. Rent, $30 per month.

TO RENT—NO. 514 WABASH-AV., NEAR HARmon Court, brick dwelling, 10 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to WINCHESTER HALL, owner, corner Clark and Adams-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—A NINE-ROOM MODERN HOUSE in Hyde Park, $50 per month; also nice residence between depot and hotel, with lot 100x150 for sale cheap. WHITE & HEAD, 274 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DWELLINGS NO. 138 TWENTIETH-st., 12 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, and closets, good repair, suitable for a boarding-house.
No. 142 Twentieth-st., 11 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, and closets, both thrown together would make a boarding-house with 23 rooms; will be rented cheap to a good tenant.
No. 349 Calumet-av., 6 rooms, with modern improvements. By J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Agent and House Renting Agency, No. 124 South Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—2-STORY BASEMENT AND MANsard-story stone-front house, No. 1238 Wabash-av.; nearly new, with all modern conveniences. Apply to J. F. BONFIELD, 49 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A GOOD STORE, 279 WEST MADIson-st., $150 per month. Apply to GILES BROS. & CO., corner Sangamon and Madison-sts.

TO RENT—A GOOD BRICK BARN; ALSO A large frame barn; both situated near the corner of Michigan-av. and Twelfth-st. For particulars inquire of H. M. CURTIS, 107 East Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES IN EXchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Also double store, 327 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—BRICK STORES AND BASEments, 781 and 783 State-st.; stores, 20x55; rent low. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—OFFICE RECENTLY OCCUPIED by the Underwriters' Agency. Also other offices and large basement at No. 60 South Canal-st. Inquire at No. 62 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—3 LARGE OFFICES ON SECOND floor of new building northeast corner Madison and Green sts. D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison st.

TO RENT—3 FRONT OFFICES ON WEST Madison-st., in Thompson's Block, suitable for any light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT ON WEST MADISON-st, 25x70; light and airy, suitable for any light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—381 WABASH-AV., ¼ BLOCK FROM Post Office, first floor for store or offices; also rooms on second and third floors for offices or sleeping rooms, and a barn in rear. WARREN, KEENEY & CO.

TO RENT—HALF THE STORE AND TWO suites offices in Ætna Sewing Machine Building, 146 State st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 332 STATE-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—A BRICK STORE, NO. 78 CANALport-av., 25x50. Apply at the building.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY, 22X100; well lighted; with power if wanted, at 73 West Washington-st. Inquire at 16 South Jefferson-st., for six days.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, 20x80 FEET, $2,500. First floor above, same size, $1,000; second floor, $500; basement, $600; in the new and elegant marble front block on State-st., near Van Buren. See them. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—A NEW AND WELL FINISHED brick store, No. 12 State-st., between South Water and Lake-sts., 4 stories and basement. Apply to SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.

TO RENT—A CARPENTER SHOP, WITH saw, sticking machines, mortice, and tools. Near Madison-st. bridge, and plenty of power. Will be rented cheap to a good party. ENOS BROWN & CO., 121 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—OFFICE, TRACK, AND STORAGE room. Inquire at 970 South Halsted-st., C. & St. Louis R. R. crossing.

TO RENT—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., SOUTH-east corner of Thirty-first-st., in the new hotel just completed, a nice corner store for a news-stand, stationery, and notions; another store, connected with hotel office, for a barber shop; and still another, with high basement, for a grocery; also a neat office on first floor. Will be let low to the right parties. Apply to T. S. FITCH & CO., 157 Dearborn st.

TO RENT—A WELL-LIGHTED ROOM, SECond floor, 40x20 feet, suitable for a light manufacturing business. Apply to S. CURTIS & CO., 102 Twenty second-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORE AND TWO ROOMS, in rear of No. 30 East Harrison-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—FINE STORE IN AVENUE HOUSE Block, Twenty second st; also, basement; splendid location. Rent moderate. WM. M. BAKER, 369 Wabash av.

TO RENT—ONE ENTIRE FLOOR OF BRICK house (6 rooms) very near Post Office; very nice location for lawyers or real estate men. To right parties a very low rent would be made. LEWIS BROOKS & CO., or YOUNG & ROWLEY, 99 Harrison st.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS OR IRON WORKers, with steam power, the third story, 50x100, and one half of fourth of brick building on southeast corner of Michigan and LaSalle-sts., with privilege of steam elevator. Apply at 75 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE CORNER OFFICE ON second floor northeast corner of Washington and Canal sts. Apply at Room 2, 34 and 36 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A NICE, LIGHT BASEment, for $20 per month, at 230 West Randolph st. Inquire at 236 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—BARN REAR OF 735 WABASH-AV., with accommodations for four horses and two wagons.

TO RENT—A NEW STORE AND THREE NICE rooms up stairs; store is 50x20 feet. 855 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—WAGONMAKER'S SHOP, AT TURner Junction. Also a house convenient; good local custom; all or either of which can be had cheap; located 30 miles west of Chicago, on Galena Railroad. See WM. TAYLOR, Turner, Ill.

TO RENT—A ROOM 12X30 FEET ON MICHigan-av, corner of Jackson-st. Apply to C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan av.

TO RENT—AN UPPER FLOOR, WELL LOcated for business; also, a good office. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT OFFICE OVER Tribune 16 South Canal-st., now occupied by O. W. Barrett & Co. J. P. MARSH, 16 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND DWELLING, TOgether or separate, and saloon fixtures for sale. Inquire at 12 East Harrison st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FINE BRICK STORES on State-st., above Fourteenth. Also third and fourth floors over 136 State st, with steam elevator; fine entrance. LARKIN & HALL, 75 Canal-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM OR HALF OF A FINE office; best location in Chicago. No real estate men wanted. Apply to LARKIN & HALL, 75 South Canal-st., corner Madison, Room 4.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICE FOR LAW, insurance, or real estate; first floor, 64 South Desplaines-st. WOLFE & INGHAM.

TO RENT—A LIGHT, HANDSOME BASEment at 56 West Randolph-st. J. H. KEDZIE, 53 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FOUR GOOD ROOMS FOR OFfices, centrally located. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—TWO STORES IN THE NEW BRICK building, [illegible]. Inquire of O. OLSON, 151 West Indiana-st.

TO RENT—TWO BARNS; WILL ACCOMMOdate four to six horses, on Washington and Adams-sts. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—CORNER MAIN AND WRONG-STS., two new stores, with very desirable residence above each, suitable for groceries, drugs, hardware, &c. C. J. ADAMS, 121 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—507 WABASH-AV.—FOR BUSINESS, a front parlor. Also front parlor, suitable for man and wife, or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—A LARGE AIRY BASEMENT SUITable for billiard room or restaurant, corner Wabash-av. and Peck court. Apply to R. W. BRIDGE, 441 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 6 ROOMS, GAS, water, and water closet; light and airy; suitable for housekeeping. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison st.

TO RENT—562 WABASH-AV., A PLEASANT suite of rooms, furnished, with or without board.

TO RENT—IN MILWAUKEE, SUITE OF front rooms; also, large back room, furnished. Location central and very desirable. Apply at No. 177 Twenty-second st., Chicago.

TO RENT—EIGHT ROOMS, BESIDES BATH, etc.; modern improvements. Apply at southeast corner Monroe and Honore-sts.

TO RENT—735 WABASH-AV., VERY DESIRAble, well furnished rooms, without board. References required.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board. Apply at 107 ONTARIO-ST.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS, WITH WATER IN two rooms, at $30 per month. No. 36 O'Brien-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, two minutes' walk from State-st. on Archer-av., in brick block. References given and required. Address 111 Archer-av.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS AT 34 Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN, AS clerk [illegible] references required. Address Y 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, GOOD PENMAN and accurate. First-class references required. Address X 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, POSTED IN GERman and English pharmacy. Apply to C. R. CRANE, Aurora, Ill., at his drug store.

WANTED—A CLERK, FOR A DRUG STORE, who can speak English and German. Address, with references, H 34, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CUTTER FOR custom business. Address C. BURCHARD, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON BREAD; day work. CLARK & McCOY, 27 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—THREE CARRIAGE PAINTERS AT Garden City Carriage Works, 733 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN CABINETmaker, at 73 Aberdeen st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FINISHER IN the blacksmith shop, accustomed to putting together platform work. To a competent man, steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply to GARLAND, HOLMES & CO., 50 and 52 North Canal-st., or to HALL & BARTLETT, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—2 GOOD CARPENTERS AND TWO good blacksmiths, to go to Lake Superior, Mich.; also, 20 good laborers; a good chance is offered. Call on LOOMIS & FOLLETT, 68 Madison-st., corner of State, Room 1.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 2 GOOD WOODworkers, 1 on bodys, 1 on running parts; 1 carriagesmith and helper; steady job. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, AT 46 SOUTH DESplaines-st. Room 1, up stairs. A. KIDDER.

WANTED—A MILLER—TO RUN A SMALL custom and merchant mill. Address or apply to FOX & HAMBLE, Riverside, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER IN Racine; colored. Address JOHN BAILEY, Box 480.

WANTED—A CAKE BAKER AND ORNAmenter. Steady work and good wages. Apply at BRENNER'S Bakery, 23 and 25 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—TWO CARPENTERS AT 136 WAbash-av.; one acquainted with framing and one for shop work. E. NEALE.

WANTED—GOOD CABINET MAKERS. Steady employment given at 32 West Washington st. A. H. ANDREWS & CO.

Coachmen.

WANTED—A COACHMAN—ONE THAT IS neat and willing to work about the premises. Apply before 9 a. m. or after 5 p. m., 392 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SUBSCRIPTION CANvassers [illegible] salary. Address E 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND BOYS FOR LABOR, AT 241 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG COMPETENT PHYSIcian, single man preferred, to go to Lake Superior, Mich. A good chance is offered. Call on LOOMIS & FOLLETT, 68 Madison, corner of State, Room 1.

WANTED—SOME GOOD MAN TO RUN THE poultry, game and vegetable business in connection with our market. Apply at 102 Twenty-second-st. S. CURTIS & CO.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERstands the book business. Direct to HENRY DAGGET, Chicago P. O.

WANTED—A GOOD STOUT BOY FROM 18 TO 21 to take care of horses and carriage and make himself useful in house. Good reference required. Apply at 69 Warren-av., between 12 and 1 and 6 and 7 p. m.

WANTED—LABORERS ON THE CHICAGO, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Waukegan. Wages, $1.75 per day; no office fees. Apply this morning at 108 North Desplaines-st., corner of Carroll.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR JACKSON, LANSING & Saginaw Railroad; wages $2 and $2.25 per day; station work at 25 cents per yard. 500 men for Michigan Central Railroad; wages $1.75; plenty of station work, at different prices; 50 woodchoppers for Michigan at $1.25 to $1.50 per cord; 50 for sawmills at $26 per month and board; also work to be had on farms, quarries, city, &c. Free fare to most places. Apply to CHRISTIAN & KING, 101 South Canal-st., opposite Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Depot.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS. ALSO, saw-mill hands. Free fare. Apply at No. 6 West Lake-st., Room 1, near Lake-st. bridge.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Green Bay; $2 per day; free fare; also, farm and sawmill hands. Apply at 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND AMANUENSIS; must write a plain, neat long-hand, and be apt at any ordinary office work. Address Q 17, Tribune office, in handwriting, with references.

WANTED—1,000 MEN FOR THE NORTHWESTern, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; high wages; sure pay; company work; board $3.50; 10 farm hands and 20 sawmill hands. Apply early to the company's Agent, HENRY HJORTH, 73 West Kinzie-st. Free fare and no office fees.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 19 years of age, in a retail boot and shoe store. One who has had some experience in the business preferred. Apply at 150 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A BOY 16 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE TO keep accounts and collect. One who lives at home preferred. Address MERCHANT, Tribune Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A BOY 16 OR 17 YEARS OLD—ONE who has had some experience around a boiler preferred. Apply at southeast corner Twenty-second-st. and Michigan av, in basement.

WANTED—WIDE-AWAKE MEN TO SELL France's outside blind fastener, bower, and stayback. STANLEY DAY, 70 Madison-st., corner State, Office 27.

WANTED—MEN—BUSINESS LEGITIMATE and respectable; $5 to $12 per day. Call and investigate. KIMBALL & CO., 189 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork to go to Evanston. Bring references to J. B. ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR A SMALL boarding house at Winnetka, 16 miles north of Chicago. References required. Apply on Friday, between 12 and 1, at 21 University place, or address U 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—10 WAITERS AND 6 girls to do kitchen work. Apply at 132 East Madison st.

WANTED—GIRL WHO WILL DO LAUNDRY and second work; call immediately. 870 Prairie av. between 2 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, at 550 West Madison-st. Apply immediately.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply at 1073 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 1406 Wabash-av. Wages liberal.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer. Private family; wages $5 a week. 217 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 190 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE girl for general housework. 751 West Lake st.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY GIRL OR MIDdle-aged woman, in a private family of three, to do general housework. A pleasant home and good wages paid to the right person. Call at 344 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND and iron. Apply, with city references, at 85 Gracesland Park, opposite Chicago University.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 188 South Jefferson-st. References required. Call from 8 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—AT JOHNSTONE HOUSE, A GOOD dining-room girl; also, one to help in kitchen. 123 and 125 West Madison st. Wages, $3.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDISH OR GERMAN girl for general housework in a small family. Call at No. 432 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD KITCHEN GIRLS FOR the St. Caroline Court Hotel, on Elizabeth-st., between Randolph and Washington. Good wages will be paid.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE, to take care of children and assist in sewing and light work. Apply at 44 Oak-av., west of Vincennes Road, Cottage Grove.

WANTED—COOK AND LAUNDRESS, FOR private family in Evanston; also, girls for Harlem, Riverside, Highland Park. MRS. BATES, 10 Peck-court.

WANTED—A COOK AND ALSO A GOOD chamber girl, at 753 State-st. Protestants preferred.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; family small. 610 Burnside-st., between Thirty-first and Thirty-second.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL TO DO kitchen work in a private family; a good washer and ironer. Apply at 1036 Indiana-av.

WANTED—2 GIRLS—1 TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, and a small girl to do up-stairs. 1154 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS TO GO into the country. Apply to D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER, ONE THAT can bring good references, at 111 Clybourne av., in the store.

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS TO WORK on mantles and dresses; also, an assistant and apprentices. No. 52 Peck-court.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS, COMPETENT TO teach English, French, music, etc., in Michigan; a splendid chance for a young lady. Call or address LOOMIS & FOLLETT, 68 Madison st., corner State, Room 1.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY AT 640 Michigan-av., between 1 and 6 p. m.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT AND ENERGETIC women to canvass for the Ladies Own Magazine. $3 to $5 a day can be realized. Call at 235 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A CAREFUL GIRL TO TAKE A child out in carriage every morning and afternoon. Must board at home. Call on Mrs. BROCK, at 17 Honore-st., between 5 and 6 p. m.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A LITTLE GIRL, THREE YEARS OLD, wandered away from her home on Friday; was dressed in red plaid, with gray woollen sack and brown straw hat; will answer to the name Gertie. Any person giving information of her whereabouts or returning her to 953 Prairie-av will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON THE CORNER OF MADISON AND Canal-sts, one pair of steel bowed spectacles. Any one finding the same in good order will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at the Tribune office.

RED COW TAKEN UP—OWNER PROVE THE property and paying cost can find her at Fifty-fifth-st., corner Cottage Grove-av., Hyde Park. H. OSLER.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—A DARK BROWN mule, with top buggy and harness, from the corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts, on the evening of the 9th inst. A reward of $25 will be given for their return to JILLETT & KING, 258 Sherman.

TAKEN UP—A BROWN HORSE, 8 YEARS old. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges, at 337 Fourth-av.

TAKEN UP—BY ME, IN JEFFERSON PARK, a water-spaniel, with strap and ring. O. SHERWIN, 59 South Green-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

GO SEE THE EMPIRE COMBINATION PARlor bedstead; an elegant piece of furniture, economizing room, and convertible instantly into a perfect bed; every room available for sleeping; sold on monthly payments. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 283 Madison-st. and 372 Wabash-av.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western States, for universal marriage. P. O. Drawer 581.

WANTED—A GOOD FOUR BARREL ALE BOX. Apply at TOM FOLEY'S new St. Charles, 239 North Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG PHYsician in a wholesale drug house. Address PHYSICIAN, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN OR time-keeper by a man of long experience in the stone business. Good references. Address or apply to C I M, 79 East Twelfth-st., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR BOOKkeeper, by a young man; [illegible] situation; good testimonials. Address W 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER. Have a diploma from the London Commercial College. Address D. K. CUNNINGHAM, 71 West Adams-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN AN iron foundry, by a man that has had ten years' experience as foreman, and is a practical moulder. Has had large experience in locomotive, railroad, rolling-mill, cotton and woollen machinery, and also agricultural implements. Can give best of references. Address C 38, Tribune office.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED coachman who understands his business. Address W 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardiner, by an American. Apply at 49 Fifth-av., corner Taylor, livery stable.

SITUATION WANTED—A SWEDE THAT thoroughly understands the business of driving, as coachman in a private family. Satisfaction given or no pay required. Address W 47, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has had 4 years' experience in retail grocery business, two and a half years as clerk and paymaster for railroad contractors; good references given. Address 266 West Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS salesman in a cheap meat market. Speaks Swedish, Norwegian, German and English. Inquire No. 40 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE young man thoroughly posted in the English and Scandinavian languages and some German. Experienced in the hardware trade, bookkeeping, corresponding secretary. Good references. Address A 81, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN WHO wishes to do house-cleaning or washing by the day. Can be seen at 167 South Clinton-st., up stairs.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS SOprano singer in a choir. Apply at 135 Walnut-st., cor Lincoln.

FINANCIAL.

INSURANCE CLAIMS CASHED AND MONEY to loan on real estate on good collateral security, by J. N. WITHERELL, 388 Wabash-av.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE—IN SUMS OF $1,000 and upwards, by CHASE & ADAMS, Room 21 Bryan Block, corner Lasalle and Monroe-sts.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON COLlateral securities, such as watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc., by E. JACOBS & CO., 44 Congress-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState by WM. ELIOT FURNESS, Attorney. Room 16, No. 152 Monroe-st.

MONEY ON HOUSES, FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, commercial paper, insurance claims, chattels and collaterals. A. A. ALEXANDER, 75 Canal, corner Madison, Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE, IN and near Chicago. F. G. TAYLOR, 473 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—$3,000 AND UPWARDS ON city property. LOUIS L. PALMER, 431 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN—SUMS OF $5,000, $10,000 and $15,000 for 5 years at 9 per cent interest. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., 151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, horses, pianos and other chattels. E. ROGERS, Room 42 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-st.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR SHORT TIME ON real estate and collaterals. J. MATTESON, 169 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO CITY REAL estate, in sums not less than $1,000, at current rates; funds in hand, and can close without delay. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison st.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON CITY PROPERTY IN sums of $5,000 and upward. SHELDON & WATEMAN, Room 36, Nixon's Building, corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

$5,000 AND $4,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO or Cook County real estate. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 391 Wabash-av.

$50,000 LOANS NEGOTIATED PROMPTLY [illegible] Chicago real estate, bonds, mortgages, gilt-edged paper, etc. Can now place several $10,000 loans and upwards. TAYLOR & SMITH, 408 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RESTAURANT FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOOD location, cheap rent, doing good business. 47 Hubbard-court, between State-st. and Wabash-av.

A PARTY WANTED TO BUY OUT THE INTERest of a retiring partner in the manufacture of cut tobacco; ill health, cause for selling. A fine opening for some one with a moderate amount of funds to do business. Address H 80, Tribune office.

A PORK HOUSE IN HANNIBAL, MO., WITH modern facilities for slaughtering and packing 700 hogs per day, for sale, on accommodating terms, or exchange for Chicago property. Address A. J. STILLWELL, owner, at Hannibal, Mo.

A RELIABLE PARTY HAVING $3,000 TO $5,000 in cash or city real estate, can purchase part or whole interest in a staple manufacturing business in this city. Address W 62, Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN a flourishing city in Illinois. For particulars address L, care Fuller & Fuller, Chicago.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS FOR SALE; NONE better; dry goods and groceries; doing a heavy trade; best location in the city of Elgin, Ill. Address, M. & J. McNEIL, Elgin, Ill.

A BARGAIN—DRUG STOCK AND FIXTURES for sale. Trade established in town of 7,000 on Michigan Central Railroad. Satisfactory reasons. Address K 86, Tribune office.

A BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT, with 3 years' lease. Apply at 355 Division-st., North side.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE; doing a good business. Address the proprietor, P. WEBER, Kankakee, Ill.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, NEAR CHICAGO; cash trade; small stock; good location. For particulars address Box 152, Leland, Ill.

HOTEL AT CLINTON, IOWA, FOR SALE OR exchange. Or will sell a part interest to a good hotel man. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 326 Wabash-av.

I WISH TO SELL ALL OR A HALF INTEREST in a dry goods and grocery house, doing business in one of the best points in Northern Illinois. Stock has been in only one year. Stock is now fresh; amount, $12,000; business house here worth $6,000. Good reason given for selling. Apply [illegible] at No. 52 North Canal, from 8 a. m. to 12, and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. Will make terms easy. Would take some Chicago property.

STOCK OF HARDWARE STORES AND TINware fixtures and tools; everything complete and in good order. Will be sold for two-thirds the value, as owner is leaving for Europe. Address M 45, Tribune office.

$350 WILL BUY THE ENTIRE FIXTURES of a ladies' furnishing, dress-making, and pattern emporium, now doing a good business. Reason for selling—leaving the city. Household furniture also for sale, if desired. Rent, $27 per month. Address N 52, Tribune office.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN a genteel business that will pay [illegible] per month. 118 East Washington-st., Room 32.

$500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN $1,000 stock, with business clearing $500 month; no bonus asked. 56 West Washington-st., Room 4.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A RARE BARGAIN—EIGHT HORSES, KIND, sound, and gentle; also, 4 new double wagons and 4 sets of new harness, will be sold to suit buyers, and all must be sold to-day, if at a sacrifice. M. C. BRADLEY, 42 Harmon-court.

AUCTION—EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURday of horses, carriages, wagons, harness. Good stabling for horses. Money advanced on goods in my charge. OSCAR BRIGGS, 421 State-st.

AUCTION—CORNER DESPLAINES AND Twelfth-sts., Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock. Horses, wagons, and harness. JAMES BRENNAN & CO.

A FINE STOCK OF PHAETONS, JUMP SEATS, basket phaetons, Concords, business wagons, top and open buggies, and light carriages of every description, at I. S. TOWER & BROS., manufacturers and dealers, 165 South Clinton-st., near Madison.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 TWENTY-SECond-st., have for sale a heavy horse, wagon and harness, second hand; 1 two seated Beach wagon; 2 American phaetons; top and open buggies, and the best three spring patent-wheel business wagons in the city, at prices that defy competition, for first class work.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE PAIR carriage-horses, new carriage harness; the whole a first class rig. Will exchange for good real estate. Apply to M. C. WILBUR, corner Twenty-third and State-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE SPAN HORSES—HARNESS and wagon complete; one fine driving horse, all used to the city. C. C. MERRICK, No. 891 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four-passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways, Kellogg's pony phaetons, top or open, panel or basket work, and Kimball jump seats. Also, a great variety of top and open buggies for business wagons. Also, a good line, now in stock, of our fine, light seven-eighth and one-half top road wagons and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 323 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE AND TOP BUGgy. Apply at No. 122 North Carpenter-st., between 8 and 12, or after 6 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SET OF DOUBLE harness, but little used, suitable for carriage or light use; also, one single harness. Apply at 585 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A STEADY FAMILY HORSE, HARness, and covered carriage; in exchange for Iowa land, or suburban property. A. BLAKE, 202 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—MY DELIVERY horse and wagon for a more valuable rig, and balance in cash. J A L, 749 Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE EVANS & WATSON'S Philadelphia fire proof safe, nearly new. Two burglar-proof chests, size 4x4 feet. Apply to GAGE, at 224 West Monroe-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—FRENCH PLATE GLASS—THIRteen sheets French plate glass. Sizes cheap. WM. S. JOHNSTON, Room 43 Exchange Building.

FOR SALE—HEMLOCK BARK—200 CORDS, Foot of Carpenter-st., North Branch. OTTO SCHRUENMAN.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND STORES, TO BE removed, will be sold cheap. We have also some good houses, with leases running from 2 to 5 years. We can also furnish lots either to lease or sale, to parties who want a home cheap. Call and see us. D. COLE & SON, real estate dealers, 188 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—A 2 STORY FRAME HOUSE, NO. 38 West Washington-st., for $150. This house is lined throughout with brick. To be removed during the month. Inquire 236 West Randolph st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, NO. 40 WEST WASHington st., for $100. To be removed during the month. Inquire 236 West Randolph.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE, AT REDUCED prices; nails, $4.62 rates; builders' hardware at [illegible]. Call and examine goods at 81 West Lake [illegible], third floor, Room 1. HAMMOND.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A HANDSOME 12-FOOT counter, at 17 Smith st., between Madison and Monroe, near Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—$800—TO BE MOVED, SIX-ROOM house on Halsted st; one on Madison and Adams. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

WASHINGTON.

Work in the House on the Tax and Tariff Bill.

The Day Consumed in the Discussion of the Iron Section.

A Characteristic Report from the Senate Arms Sale Committee.

Little Promise of a Satisfactory Agreement Regarding Indirect Claims.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TARIFF DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—Pig iron has had a monopoly of the floor in the House to-day to the exclusion almost of all other business. A clerical error in printing the bill in its amended form finally ended in sustaining the amendment offered by Mr. Dawes, striking out the proposed duty of $6 per ton, and leaving it at $6.30, 90 per cent of the present rate, and the basis proposed for the entire second section of the pending bill. The debate this afternoon was rather tedious, being on both sides chiefly a revival of the speeches which have done duty so well in days gone by. Decidedly the best hit of the whole debate was made by General Banks, who interjected into the general dullness a ten minute speech full of wit and pleasantry, which gathered the whole House around his desk, and kept it in almost continuous laughter. He said nothing specially applicable to pig iron nor the rate of duty which should be imposed upon it, but delivered a running fire at the bill, the Committee of Ways and Means, and its several chairmen, in all of which the House manifested the keenest interest and enjoyment. The humor was in one or two places broader than the rules of the House, but that made no difference. Mr. Dawes replied pertinently, and then the debate lapsed into its usual channel. The day's discussion indicates the increasing strength of the bill with the House, and affords some encouragement that a majority may gradually be organized which will bring it through its dangers without serious loss or mutilation. The first section is now finished, with the exception of ten minutes more debate, though Judge Kelly will make an effort to-morrow to have the time extended, and to offer some dozen or so amendments. The second section, making the 10 per cent reduction, is subject under the rules to indefinite amendment, but a few votes on the first clauses will test the sense of the House, and decide the fate of this vital part of the bill. Among the amendment which will be offered will be one adding lumber to the list of articles, on which the 10 per cent reduction is to be applied. The combination forming for the defeat of the pending bill have decided to postpone until the middle of next week their attack in force upon the bill, and in the meantime are ripening and maturing their plans.

[To the Associated Press.]

REPORT OF THE SENATE ARMS SALE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The Senate Arms Committee held a final meeting to-day and agreed on a report. The Committee express their astonishment at the refusal of Senators Sumner and Schurz to testify in regard to certain matters touching the investigation, and state that, notwithstanding the protest of Senator Sumner, to which they have given due consideration, the Committee cannot doubt that the subpœna was properly issued to him, and that he was bound to obey it, and to testify before the Committee, and that his refusal to answer the questions which were put to him cannot be justified. The Committee find that the amounts received for the sale of ordnance stores—$9,409,307—for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were regularly paid into the Treasury, and they discover nothing in these transactions which reflects dishonor either upon the Government or any official connected therewith. All the sales were made with the results favorable to the Government, and there was nothing in the conduct of the Secretary of War or his subordinates deserving censure in this respect. The Committee find that the sales of arms and military stores were not made under such circumstances as to violate the obligations of our Government as a neutral power. There is not the slightest foundation for the suspicion that any officer of the Government or War Department derived any advantage from these sales. The Committee feel bound, as an act of justice, to exonerate General Rufus Ingalls from any improper connection with these transactions. Neither do they find anything in [illegible] Remington. The Committee say testimony shows that the Marquis de Chambrun is the source of all the aspersions thrown upon our Government, and suspicions cast upon its officials. It is difficult to ascertain precisely the purpose for which he desired this investigation, but it is certain that he labored constantly and successfully to bring it about. At times he seemed to have been intriguing in the interests of the French Government, and at others acting as an agent of his relative Victor Place, formerly Consul General of France at New York. Had Senators Sumner and Schurz applied to the War Department and the Treasury, they would have ascertained that there was no fraud nor violation of the law of nations in these sales, but in that case Chambrun would have failed in his efforts to use the Senate as an instrumentality to vindicate his friend Place, and throw suspicion on the Executive Department of the Government. Finally, this investigation was moved first, on a statement that a certain resolution had been adopted in France; second, on a misapprehension as to the state of accounts between the two Executive departments of our Government; and, third, a totally unfounded suspicion as to the conduct of the War Department in making the sales. It is now ascertained that such supposed resolution never was passed; that the other two grounds had no existence in fact, as might easily have been discovered by the Senators who moved and supported this resolution of inquiry. In yet other words, this resolution was based on one falsehood, one misapprehension, and one unfounded suspicion, and would not have been moved at all had other Senators imitated the wisdom and prudence which marked the course of Senator Patterson. The Committee also inquired whether breech-loading muskets, or other muskets capable of being transformed into breech-loaders, were not sold by the War Department in such large numbers as seriously to impair the defensive capacity of the country in time of war, and, after quoting the testimony on the subject, say there can be no doubt that the Government could arm 1,500,000 of men as fast as they could be raised and organized, to receive the arms. The Committee, therefore, report that the sales under consideration have not seriously impaired the defensive capacity of the country in time of war. Senator Stevenson will present his dissenting views.

CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.

A report was in circulation to-day that a telegram was received from London this morning that there is no promise of an arrangement between the United States and Great Britain respecting our claims for consequential damages, both countries adhering to their respective positions.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President has approved of the following bills: To regulate elections in Washington and Idaho Territories; for the relief of Robert Williams, Jr., Collector of the Third District of Ohio; for the relief of the purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in insurrectionary States; for relief of G. S. Baker, Mayville, Mo.; for the release of certain bonds; to extend the time of payment for their lands by persons holding pre-emptions on public lands in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan and the Territory of Dakota; to perpetuate testimony in the courts of the United States; to change the time for the holding of Circuit and District Courts in the Western District of Wisconsin, at La Crosse.

THE KANSAS BRIBERY CASES.

The Kansas cases of alleged bribery in the elections of Senator Pomeroy in 1867 and Senator Caldwell in 1871, will be taken up in the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-morrow, having been postponed for the last two weeks in consequence of the absence of Senator Thurman, who asked to be present when it was considered.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the nomination of Lewis P. Beach as Surveyor General of Washington Territory.

AGRICULTURAL.

On the 1st of May the Department of Agriculture completed its distribution of seeds to the entire country. This was much earlier than usual. The Department cannot therefore comply with the present requests for supplies.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A Washington special says: "Should the next exchange of despatches end unfavorably for arbitration, it is in contemplation to issue immediate orders to recall the Agent and Counsel appointed to conduct our case at Geneva, and bring them back to the United States in time to prepare, for the next session of Congress, an exhaustive statement and vindication of the action of our Government prior to and under the treaty, for the double purpose of setting the country and the Administration right before the world, and conserving our interests against such future measures and opportunity as may arise for the satisfactory settlement of the difficulties between ourselves and England."

FREE TRANSPORTATION FOR DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

By order from the War Department, Department Commanders are authorized to make such arrangements as will insure to discharged soldiers transportation and subsistence to their homes.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. SUMNER introduced anew his Supplementary Civil Rights bill, and moved to have it placed on the calendar.

Mr. BAYARD moved to refer it to the Committee on the Judiciary.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill was ordered printed and placed on the calendar, subject to a motion to refer.

THE GOAT ISLAND BILL.

Mr. COLE offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for all information in his possession bearing on the use of Goat Island for railroad purposes. The resolution went over.

TERRITORIAL ARMS BILL.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill authorizing the issue of 1,000 breech-loading arms to the inhabitants of Montana, for defence against the Indians. Passed.

LOUISIANA ELECTION BILL.

Mr. KELLOGG called up the Louisiana Election bill.

After a desultory political discussion, the bill was passed.

AMENDATORY ENFORCEMENT BILL.

The Senate then held a brief executive session, after which open session was resumed, and the bill to amend the Enforcement act was taken up.

The act provides for the appointment of Supervisors of Election at Congressional elections, in each voting precinct, and where a request is made for such by two citizens. In the discussion that ensued Mr. KELLOGG referred to the State officers, and other Liberal Republicans from Louisiana who attended the Cincinnati Convention, as thieves and rascals who had oppressed and plundered the State, and said it was they, with the rag-tag, and bobtail from other States, who turned the scale in that Convention.

Mr. CASSERLY. I wish the Senator would state whether those persons whom he denounces committed the outrage which he denounces before or after they became Liberalized. [Laughter.]

Mr. KELLOGG. Before and after.

Mr. KELLOGG again intimated that many of the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention for other States were no better than those from Louisiana, and called on the Senators from Georgia and Texas to state who the men were that assumed to represent those States in the Convention.

Mr. HAMILTON (Texas). I can say for the delegates from Texas, that there was not a carpet-bagger among them. [Laughter.]

Without acting on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PRIVATE BILLS.

A number of private bills were reported and acted on in the morning hour.

FORTIFICATION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Fortification bill. It appropriates $1,300,000. Passed.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

The Committee then took up the Tariff and Tax bill.

Mr. KERR moved to reduce the duty on pig iron to $5 per ton.

After a long discussion the vote was taken and Mr. Kerr's motion was rejected.

Mr. COX moved to reduce the duty to $3.50, and on that amendment the discussion was opened and continued at considerable length. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. BURDETT moved to make the duty $4.50.

Mr. DAWES remarked that the placing of pig iron under the 10 per cent reduction clause would make the duty $6.30 a ton, which, at the present cost of iron in England was only 14 per cent ad valorem.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 10.—The *Daily Globe* this evening says it is rumored in trustworthy circles that the negotiations between the British and American Governments, with regard to indirect claims, were suddenly broken off to-day.

In Parliament to-night, Granville in the House of Lords and Gladstone in the House of Commons, promised that a statement of the condition of negotiations would be made on Monday next, whether the papers were received or not.

Mr. Dodson was sworn in to-day as Privy Councillor.

Passengers from England now land in France without going through the usual formalities.

QUEENSTOWN, May 10.—The steamer Liberia has arrived.

SPAIN.

MADRID, May 10.—Despatches from all the provinces which are infested by Carlist bands, state that the insurgents are coming in and surrendering to the Government troops.

It is reported that the Spanish Government is displeased at the action of France in allowing the remaining Carlists to escape into French territory, and that the Government at Versailles will be questioned concerning the matter.

PARIS, May 10.—The Carlists report that their greatest strength in Spain is in the province of Biscay, and news of an attack on Bilboa is expected daily.

The *Temps* has a despatch stating that the column of Spanish troops which marched out of Bilboa was attacked and driven back by the insurgents. The same paper says: "Trustworthy descriptions of affairs at Oroquieta show that the official accounts greatly exaggerated its importance. Only the rear of the Carlist forces, 1,200 men, was engaged, and prisoners taken by the Government troops were nearly all inhabitants of Oroquieta, suspected of sympathising with the insurrection. Of Carlists actually engaged in combat, 200 were put *hors de combat*."

Don Carlos has succeeded in joining his partisans.

The Republicans are as yet quiet. There are 1,200 insurgents in the province of Gerona, and 400 in that of Lerida.

MEXICO.

MATAMORAS, May 10.—Generals Ceballos, Palacio, and Azpia marched out at daylight this morning, with about 2,000 troops, infantry and cavalry, with twelve field pieces, in pursuit of the Trevino revolutionary forces, now reported at Camargo. Last night a courier extraordinary reached this city with despatches to General Ceballos from General Rocha, who was to leave Monterey to-day, with 4,000 men, to attack Trevino wherever found. Ceballos' movement is intended to form a junction with Rocha near Camargo.

The towns of Linares, Morineos, and La Mote, in Northern Nuevo Leon, have pronounced against Trevino, and are raising men to aid the Government to put him down.

The revolutionists, under General Naranjo, have again been defeated by Colonel Munroes, commander at Tampazo, in conjunction with a regiment from Rochas, under Colonel Tejeda, with considerable loss in men and arms.

General Trevino is said to be in a state of constant intoxication since his recent disasters, and that his force is completely demoralized, being without food or clothing. It is evident that the revolution in Northern Mexico is exhausted, and the entire country will, in a few weeks, be under the control of the Government and open to commerce. This city is garrisoned by the National Guard, under Colonel Christo, and is perfectly quiet, although still under martial law.

GREECE.

ATHENS, May 10.—Information of an explosion of petroleum and gunpowder in Tripolitza, Greece, whereby a number of lives were lost, has been received in this city. Twenty persons were instantly killed, and many received injuries.

GERMANY.

LONDON, May 10.—The *Times*, this morning, says that the Government of Germany is willing to negotiate with the Government of France, with a view of accelerating the evacuation of the French territory now occupied by German troops.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A Washington special says: "Information has reached the Navy Department that Moro Castle, guarding the entrance to Havana harbor, has been rapidly strengthened, and that fifteen-inch guns, pointing seaward, are now being put into position."

THE EVERGREENS DESTROYED.

Last Winter's Work—A Widespread Disaster—Millions of Dollars Lost.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

From Virginia to the Canadian shores, and from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic, the evergreens are dead or dying. Millions of dollars worth of hardy plants that have for years withstood our Northern winters, now show the ravages of the zero weather of the last season. Norway spruce pines, arbor vitæ, junipers, rhododendrons, dwarf, and standard roses in public parks and private gardens have "put on the sere and yellow leaf," their symbols of decay.

Long Island has suffered severely. In the gardens at Astoria, where immense numbers of evergreens were growing for sale, the loss is estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars. Rows of arbor vitæ, containing thousands of plants, are actually valueless. Prospect Park and the private gardens in Brooklyn have not been spared in the general disaster, and the gardeners at the Central Park, New York, pronounce the loss in those grounds almost irreparable. At Flatbush, Long Island, and in Westchester County the loss has been very great. Some of the nurserymen have lost their entire stock. In other places the effect has been peculiar. Plants of same age and apparent health, growing in long rows, have been touched at intervals of a few feet. The first dozen in the row are dead, and the next half dozen are well and thrifty. In Brooklyn, the plants on the north and east side of the houses have suffered most.

In New Jersey the horticulturists have noticed that plants which were shaded from the winter sun have escaped the worst effects of the season, and may be saved with much trouble and time.

The reports from the vicinity of Boston and further East confirm the sad tidings of what was only rumor a few weeks ago, and from the great nurseries at Rochester, the Ohio Valley, and even further West, the words come to us, "Our evergreens are dead." The causes assigned for this unexpected loss are various, but from among them the following may be taken as having in them most of probability:

It is said that the warm days of February gave the plants an early start, as if the spring had really opened, and then, when all were swelling with the new life, the weather changed again to hard winter, freezing with the cold March winds.

Another view is that the plants were killed very early in the winter. There was not a gradual diminution of the temperature, as in former years, but the season came suddenly upon the plants before they were properly shielded or prepared for it. Their color changed slightly, but not enough to cause alarm, and, although the plants remained green, they were dead. Only when the warm weather of the last few weeks startled the other plants into general activity was the damage to the evergreens visible.

In support of the first theory it is observed that in one place on the Hudson, a private garden, there were several fine specimens of the golden-bark arborvitæ. They had been covered nearly all of the winter. During the warm days of February they were exposed, and seemed remarkably vigorous. They have not been covered since and are now dead.

Where the new supply will come from is as yet a matter of conjecture. Nurserymen are afraid to purchase the few plants offered for sale until the season is more advanced. Many think they could save some of their stock by carefully nursing it for two or three years; but the ground is too valuable to be used for that purpose, and the evergreens will be cut down and cast away. There are many sorrowful faces among the nurserymen, and some of them will be sorely tried in the effort to recover from the losses inflicted by the death of the evergreens.

—Texas claims to have received 190,000 immigrants since September.

—The Boody House, at Toledo, will require a further expenditure of $70,000 to be made ready for guests.

—Three hundred fat men of Ohio are expected to weigh down upon the islands of Put-in-Bay next August.

—A committee has been appointed to secure the foundation of young women's scholarships in the Normal Schools of the Bay State.

THE LABOR DEMONSTRATION.

Meeting of Delegates from the Trades-Unions.

Lively Discussion on the Admission of A. C. Cameron.

Arrangements for the 15th of May Demonstration.

The Boss Carpenters and Plasterers in Council.

The Trades-Unions.

The delegates from the several trades-unions of this city assembled at Bohemian Hall, on Taylor street, near Canal, last evening, to perfect the arrangements for the procession on the 15th inst. There were about fifty persons present. Mr. Smith, of the Painters' Union, occupied the chair.

The Chairman desired to tender his resignation. He did not think himself capable of performing the duties of his office, and hoped some one would be appointed in his place.

After considerable discussion, a motion to accept his resignation was unanimously voted down, and Mr. Smith consented to remain in the chair. He said his heart and soul were in the work, and he would do the best he could. [Applause.]

Mr. Howard asked what was first in order.

A delegate hoped a door-keeper might be appointed to keep the delegates from running in and out of the room.

The Chair appointed one.

A delegate asked if any one was in the room who had no right to be present. If there was any such person present, he moved that he retire. He did not refer to the reporters.

The Chair requested all unauthorized persons to leave.

Mr. Consilus said he was not a delegate, but he belonged to a Committee of three sent by a union to obtain information. He came to advocate the formation of a Trades Assembly.

On motion, he was allowed to remain.

On motion, all members of trades-unions were permitted to stay.

Mr. Fitzgerald, of the Stone Cutters' Union, asked if Mr. Cameron (A. C.), who was in the room, was a representative from any trades-union.

Mr. Newland, of the Ship Carpenters' Union, replied that Mr. Cameron was present in the capacity of reporter for his paper, the *Workingman's Advocate*.

Mr. Fitzgerald moved that the business of the meeting be transacted with closed doors.

A delegate seconded the motion.

Mr. Corbett, of the Blacksmith's Union, thought the proceedings should be open and above board. There should be no underhand or secret doings. The public should know what they did, in order to correct misrepresentation. [Applause.] The grievances of the workingmen should be put forth in the press, and the people should know what the great demonstration means. [Applause.] Every reporter should be as welcome as a delegate.

Mr. Fitzgerald insisted upon the question on his motion.

Mr. Newland said Mr. Cameron had acted in conjunction with the committee appointed to confer with the Mayor and Board of Police, and if the committee saw fit to ask his assistance, he should not be excluded. He (Cameron) was a co-worker, and was certainly entitled to a seat; besides he published a paper in the interests of the workingmen, without fear and without pay. [Applause.] If they excluded him they might as well commit suicide.

Mr. Lawlor hoped there would be no personal feeling displayed by the delegates. It would bring ridicule upon the workingman. Everything done should be open. There should be no concealment. [Applause.]

Mr. Fitzgerald. Mr. Chairman, before you put that motion, I would like to make a few remarks. I am no speech-maker. I came here as a representative—as a mechanic—and believe that in union there is strength. When you turn union into politics, and allow it to be ruled by wire-pullers and scallawag politicians, I would like to ask if there be any strength in it?

Mr. Howard called the speaker to order.

Mr. Fitzgerald. I have the floor.

Mr. Howard insisted that the speaker was out of order.

Mr. Fitzgerald. I have the floor. I can go back to our Trades Assembly. What placed Mr. Cameron at the head of it?

The Chair. The point of order is against you, and we cannot allow you to speak.

Mr. Howard. My point of order is, that he indulges in personalities, and covers too much ground. Politics has nothing to do with this movement.

Mr. Fitzgerald. When you allow that man (Cameron) in here, you must allow politics in, and I will prove it.

Mr. Howard. He (Cameron) is here in the interest of all of us.

The Chairman. We have met here for—

Mr. Fitzgerald. I am here as a mechanic, to transact the business—

The Chairman. We have met here to settle upon the route for the procession. We must not angle and jangle—

Mr. Fitzgerald. I understood this was a meeting of delegates from different trades-unions.

The Chairman. No! No! It is to form the procession. If we keep angling and jaggling like this, we shall never get through.

Mr. Fitzgerald. I tell you above board that, if you have Mr. Cameron in this organization, and decide to have a Trades Assembly, our Union will have but very little to do with it. They do not want to mix politics with it.

Mr. Newland hoped no personalities would be indulged in. He did not see why Mr. Cameron should be insulted. Every one present was insulted by the discussion. Such conduct as had been displayed—the throwing of slurs and insinuations—was what had brought opprobrium on the workingman. The prevalence of just such conduct had resulted in the exclusion of the press from former meetings. He moved that Mr. Cameron be conducted to the platform.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Mr. Newland and Mr. Howard to escort Mr. Cameron to the platform. They did so, and were applauded.

The minutes of the previous meeting were then read and approved.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Arrangements, reported that he had engaged the vacant lot on the corner of Throop and Harrison streets for the meeting place. A stand would be erected thereon, and the speeches would be made there.

Mr. Nye, from the Invitation Committee, reported that the Committee had called upon His Honor the Mayor, and he had consented to address the workingmen if sickness or something else did not prevent. The Board of Police had also agreed to detail fifty policemen, six of whom were to be mounted, to head the procession. He desired that Mr. Cameron make the remainder of the report, as he had accompanied the Committee.

Mr. Fitzgerald moved, "as an amendment," that the Committee make its own report. They were appointed by the delegates to do so.

A delegate moved, "as an amendment to that," that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Cameron.

Mr. Lawlor said there was no question before the house but the report of the Committee. Thanks could be tendered after the report was made.

The Secretary then proceeded with his report. Mr. Cameron introduced the Committee to the Mayor, who received them as gentlemen, and brought chairs with his own hands for them to sit upon. He had consented to address them. Mr. Cameron agreed to have Mr. Trevelick present. The Committee also waited upon the Board of Police. Their request for 50 regular policemen was granted, but the request for 50 specials, to be taken from the trades unions, was denied. The invitation to be present was accepted. Only six of the policemen were to be mounted. The Committee had agreed to furnish the horses.

A delegate was opposed to paying the livery bill. If other processions could have mounted policemen without cost, the city should pay for the horses to be used in the workingmen's turn-out.

Another delegate moved that the bill be not paid.

A protracted discussion ensued, during the progress of which the Committee were eulogized for having done their business so satisfactorily.

Mr. Corbett asserted that they were able to pay for the horses, and the Secretary said if the assembly refused to foot the bill he would do it himself.

The motion was withdrawn, and the discussion ended.

The report of the Committee was then accepted.

Mr. Denning, from the Route Committee, reported that the Committee had not yet agreed upon a line of march. They expected to do it this (last) evening, and he moved that they be allowed to retire and decide upon a route, and appoint the Marshals.

The motion was agreed to, and a recess was taken.

The Committee, which consists of the Chairmen of the delegations, held a meeting (of which Mr. Cameron was elected Chairman) and agreed upon the following:

The unions will occupy positions in the line in this order: Stonecutters, horse shoers, bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, painters, lathers. All other organizations will fall in in the order they reach the assembling ground.

The following Marshals were elected: Grand Marshal, Mr. Dunn, of the Bricklayers' Union; Assistant, F. W. Nye, of the Carpenters' Union.

The unions will each [illegible]

The first division will form on Harrison street; second division, on Van Buren; third, on Jackson; fourth, on Adams; fifth, on Monroe; sixth, on Madison; seventh, on Washington; eighth, on Randolph; ninth, on Lake,—the right of each division resting on Halsted street.

The line of march will be as follows: South on Halsted street to Eighteenth; east to Wabash avenue; north to Twelfth street; west to Clark street; north to Chicago avenue; west to Market street; south to Indiana street; west to Halsted street; south to Washington street; west to Throop street, and south to the speakers' stand.

The Committee then adjourned, and reported what they had agreed upon to the Convention, and their report was adopted.

On motion, the Committee of Arrangements were authorized to erect a stand, procure carriages for the Mayor and Board of Police, and procure horses for the police and the Grand Marshal and his assistant.

It was stated that there would be between 20,000 and 30,000 men in the procession.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Boss Carpenters.

An adjourned meeting of boss carpenters was held in the Exchange building, corner of Clark and Washington streets, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Harris in the chair. The attendance was much larger than at the former meeting.

Mr. Heafield wanted to know the object of the meeting—whether it was to control the eight-hour movement, or to regulate the wages of journeymen. He thought the law of supply and demand would regulate the question of wages. He had always opposed the eight-hour movement on account of self-interest. He suggested, however, if there was a strike for eight hours' work, that the bosses accede to it. The papers would send forth the news all over the country, and, if all the men asked was given, he would guarantee that thousands of men would come here, and could be obtained at whatever wages the bosses saw fit to give them. There was no use in fighting the workmen or creating ill-feeling between the employes and the employers. If the workmen took action to prevent others from coming to Chicago, something else beside what he proposed would have to be done.

The Chairman desired an expression of views as to what was considered fair wages for carpenters. As far as he could learn, $3.50 was generally thought to be sufficient for skilled workmen. He had always been opposed to calling eight hours a day's work, and would oppose any strike which had for its object the shortening of the hours of labor.

Mr. Pioneer understood that journeymen asked $4 a day. Should that price be given for skilled labor was the question which ought to be decided. The eight-hour movement seemed to him to have been dragged in without any cause.

Mr. Bennett did not think they were assembled to settle the price to be paid the men. It should not be stipulated what wages were to be paid. The supply and demand would fix the price. The journeymen will get all they can. If good men are scarce, and a certain amount of work must be done, the men would have to be paid what they were worth. The object of the meeting, as he understood it, was to organize a society, so that the boss carpenters can consult, and, in case of a general strike, head off the men if possible.

Mr. Pioneer asked if there had been any notification of a strike.

Mr. Bennett replied that it was understood that there was to be a general strike on the 15th instant for eight hours' work, and, after that, carpenters were to demand $4 a day.

Mr. Frazee understood that they had met for an entirely different purpose; they were to form an association for self-protection. He moved that a Committee of five be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of such an organization.

Mr. Heafield asked if the object of such an association was to elevate the trade?

Mr. Frazee insisted that that was what the meeting was called for.

Mr. Pioneer thought that a Committee on Organization should be appointed first, and he made a motion to that effect.

The latter motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed as such Committee, Messrs. Pioneer, Middleton, Vreeland, Paine, and Heafield.

Mr. Frazee then renewed his motion, and it, too, was agreed to. The Chair appointed the gentlemen named to constitute the Committee, and added Mr. Frazee to it.

The meeting then adjourned to assemble again at the same place, at 3 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon.

The Boss Plasterers.

The boss plasterers met at the Builders' Exchange yesterday afternoon to hear the report of the Committee appointed last Tuesday to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the proposed Association. There were but very few persons present. Mr. Johns occupied the Chair.

Mr. Sutton, from the Committee, submitted the following report:

PREAMBLE.

We, the contracting plasterers of the City of Chicago for the purpose of elevating the business, and insuring a better class of work, and producing harmony in the trade, uniformity of action among contractors and employes, do agree to form ourselves into an association and adopt the following constitution and by-laws:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This Association shall be called the Contracting Plasterers' Association of Chicago.

ARTICLE 2. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and seven members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE 3. Any contracting plasterer of the City of Chicago may be admitted to membership by a majority vote of all members present and any member by the same rule expelled, he having due notice of the charges preferred against him. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to notify every member to be present on such occasions.

ARTICLE 4. This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a regular meeting, provided thirty days' notice thereof has been given.

BY-LAWS.

RULE 1. Parliamentary rules of order shall prevail in this Association.

RULE 2. All members, by signing the constitution and by-laws, pledge themselves to be governed by its action.

RULE 3. Each person or firm, on joining this Association, shall pay into the treasury the sum of $5, and such other sums as the Association may require by assessment.

RULE 4. An election of officers shall take place on the adoption of this constitution and by-laws and annually thereafter on the second Thursday in May.

RULE 5. No person not a member of the Association shall be present at any meeting except by the unanimous consent of the Association.

RULE 6. This Association shall hold its regular meetings on the first and fourth Thursday of each month at 4 p. m.

The constitution and by-laws were then adopted.

An election for officers resulted as follows:

President—John Sutton.
Vice President—Thomas White.
Secretary—Joseph Eastman.
Treasurer—James John.

The meeting then adjourned.

A Word in Behalf of the Workingmen of Chicago.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I venture to make, briefly, a few suggestions in regard to the labor-troubles now threatening this city. A needless degree of alarm, it seems to me, has been created, and a great deal of injustice indulged in, and discounted, respecting the prospective action of the laboring community.

Should a universal strike be precipitated, and the wheels of industry brought to a sudden stand-still, the men most responsible for such result would be, not the mechanics and workmen, but the men who have misjudged and insulted them, and ridiculously threatened them, in advance, for crimes they have not committed, and for motives by which they have not been actuated.

I do not sympathise with this feeling. The mechanics and laboring men of Chicago are the men upon whom we depend to build up the New Chicago. They are, as a class, a quiet, industrious, and respectable body of men, entitled to our sympathy and aid in every legitimate form.

They are not a band of robbers, nor do they, as a class, ask for more than is reasonable and right.

Thousands of these men have been completely burned out of house and home. Where one first-class dwelling was destroyed by the fire, twenty cottages of the poor shared a similar fate.

This is a solid fact, which seems to be ignored by the mean and the avaricious, and particularly by those grasping landlords who have raised the rents of the poor from one hundred to three hundred per cent.

Here you have the cause of all this difficulty in a nutshell.

The builders, the architects, and speculators generally, think it a very fine thing to make rapid fortunes out of the increased demand; but these righteous individuals are horrified when the mechanics and laboring men, with better reason, ask for a little extra pay.

The laboring class of Chicago, in all its departments, will compare favorably with the same class in any city of the world. There is, too, a mass of intelligence and good sense among them, which is as remarkable as it is commendable.

It is true there are exceptions; but what of that? All mechanics are not honest; all lawyers are not true; some of our doctors are quacks; and a few of our clergy, perhaps, fall below the standard of saints. There are noisy, boisterous, and intemperate mechanics; but such men comprise but a small portion of the great army upon which we depend for the restoration of our desolated city.

We should make these men our friends, by fair and honest treatment, and thus all trouble will be avoided. Idle oratory and denunciation are irrational. They stimulate passion, and exasperate men into extreme measures. They are folly, and tend to bring about the very evils that we wish to avert.

Anything that tends to array employers and the employed into hostile ranks is injurious to the welfare of the city. Their interests are identical; and the rights of both classes—if classes they can be called—should be equally protected by public opinion and the law. In such case, harmony would be the result. How much wiser would it be to arrange all difficulty between Labor and Capital in a peaceful way! It can easily be done.

Let a deputation of builders meet with a representative delegation from the mechanics and laborers in a just and kindly spirit, and I entertain not a doubt that every obstacle now feared would be thoroughly and effectually removed.

I think it would be infinitely better for the welfare of the city, for contractors and builders to adopt a liberal policy toward those who do the work and do it well, than, by a "penny-wise, pound-foolish" policy, to throw good workmen contemptuously aside, and fill their places with raw and inexperienced hands, whose labor they can obtain at lower rates. Between good work and poor work there is a vast difference, which will be realized by and by in crumbling walls and falling ceilings. Let Capital be just, and Labor will be content, and the grand work of rebuilding will proceed, without disturbance or interruption. Yours, respectfully,

CHICAGO, May 10. J. ESAIAS WARREN.

The Lexington, Ky., Races.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 10.—The inauguration of the new arrangement on the grounds of the Kentucky Association at this place will begin on Monday next with two very interesting events, the first of which is the Brand stakes for four-year-olds, two mile heats, $50 entrance, play or pay, $250 added by Mr. A. H. Brand, in which there are nine entries, of which Hollywood Saucebox, Gilger, and Express will start. As all of these animals are renowned for their performances, each being a winner the race is expected to be of unusual interest. The second race is a sweepstakes for three-year olds, one and a half mile dash, $100 entrance, $100 forfeit, in which there are nine entries. The starters will be Jury, Matilda, Planet, Ballaine, and chestnut filly, full sister to Mollie Cad. It is believed that the present meeting will be the most attractive and famous ever held on this course.

Olden Time Manners.

Lady Holland once sent her page round the table to Macaulay to tell him to stop talking. She told Rogers: "Your poetry is bad enough, so pray be sparing of your prose." At a dinner in South street, she fidgeted Lord Melbourne so much by making him shift his place when he was seated to his liking, that he rose, exclaiming, "I'll be —— if I dine with you at all," and walked off to his own house, fortunately at hand. She requested a celebrated dandy to move a little farther off, on the ground that her olfactory nerves were offended by his blacking; the blacking which he vowed was diluted with champagne. Shortly after M. Van de Weyer's arrival in England as Belgian Minister, he was dining with a distinguished party at Holland House, when Lady Holland suddenly turned to him and asked, "How is Leopold?" "Does your ladyship mean the King of the Belgians?" "I have heard," she rejoined, "of Flemings, Hainaulters and Brabanter; but Belgians are new to me." His reply was, "My lady, before I had the honor to be presented to you, I have often heard you spoken of not only as a woman of intelligence and wit, but as a woman who had read much. Well, is it possible that you in your many readings have never met the book by a person named Julius Cæsar, who, in his 'Commentaries,' gives to our population the name of the Belgians, and this name we have preserved till our days?"

"OLD TALCOTT."

His Complete Failure as a Police Commissioner.

How He Has Prevented the Reorganization of the Police Force.

Commissioner Rehm Utterly Disgusted, About to Resign.

When the bluff, or, rather, bluffing, individual now popularly known, and by personal consent, too, as "Old Talcott," was drawn from the Board of County Commissioners and elevated to a seat in the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners, it was confidently expected by those who had elected him as a member of the Fire-Proof ticket, that he would contribute largely to the reorganization of the Police and Fire Departments. He promised, with all the energy which his natural gift of wind could bestow, to "make fur fly in both departments, by the mighty gods!" which is the "Old Talcott" mode of expressing that he will cut off a policeman's head, inaugurate reform and discipline, sell a piece of real estate, buy a stone-yard, go to dinner, or do anything else. The people applauded "Old Talcott's" professions, and he sat down in T. B. Brown's vacant chair with the consciousness that there were few more popular men in this part of the country than himself.

HIS FIRST GREAT PERFORMANCE.

"Old Talcott's" first great official act as a Police Commissioner was to euchre the oldest member of the Board out of the Presidency. He accomplished this mainly by voting for himself, and was thus placed at the head and front of one of the most important branches of municipal government. It is said that, at that time, "Old Talcott" could not distinguish the points of difference between a Police Captain and a patrolman, or between a fire engine and a hose cart, and consequently he must have learned all he knows about them now from the men over whom he presides.

HIS GRAND DISCOVERY.

After "O. T." could distinguish the points of difference between the men and machines mentioned above, he conceived the grand idea of discovering how the great fire originated, why it originated, and why it wasn't nipped in the bud. An extended examination revealed the fact that there had been a fire in October, that it burned up quite a large piece of the city, and that the probabilities were that it would have kept on burning had there been anything inflammable left in its path. "Old Talcott" rejoiced that he had been instrumental in bringing the Board to these conclusions, but was somewhat surprised to find that the people did not appreciate his labors. The Fire Department was still in the same condition, and the Police Force had not improved to any great extent.

THE REMEDY.

"Old Talcott" determined to remedy these matters. He cut off John Schank's head, and would have performed the same operation upon Bob Williams had he not changed his mind half a dozen times during the last half hour of the Fire Marshal's trial. The firemen didn't seem to behave themselves any better after these movements had been executed, and "Old Talcott" became very wrathy indeed. He found that the red-shirts were too much for him, so he went to Williams, and said: "Bob, take these fellows in hand. Put on a head, or take it off, just as you please, and I'll back you up. I don't want to be bothered with your firemen."

Thus did "Old Talcott" reform the Fire Department.

A DOUBLE-ENDER.

"Old Talcott" has pursued a double policy since he has been in the Board of Police Commissioners. In the triangular war that has been waged, he has held the balance of power, and has thrown it either way, as his fancy or his obstinacy dictated. One day he would be heart and soul with Jake Rehm in all necessary reforms and the next day he would be co-operating with Mark Sheridan in exact opposition to the principles that he had so recently professed. It is now known that Mr. Rehm is about to resign, his resignation having been partly provoked by the contumacy of those with whom he has been associated, and partly caused by purely personal reasons. Mr. Rehm was elected on the Fire-Proof ticket last November, and Talcott was appointed to his position about the same time. At first, Talcott was lovely and serene, and desirous of cultivating harmony in all his official relations. He agreed with Mr. Rehm that reform was needed, and expressed the opinion freely that the very persons to bring it about were himself and his new co-laborer.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

The Police Commissioners, under the present *regime*, draw each from the City Treasury $3,000 annually, and attend to various details of business that could be better and more conveniently done by proxy. Mr. Rehm thought that this salary should be reduced to $500, and the barren details should be delegated to a Superintendent and Fire Marshal, the Commissioners simply meeting at stated intervals, as should be desirable. Loafing around headquarters was somewhat distasteful to a man of Mr. Rehm's activity. For the proper performance of duty in under-officials the Superintendent and Fire Marshal should be held responsible.

REFORMING THE POLICE.

When they entered upon their office both Talcott and Rehm agreed that a thorough reform in the Police Department and Fire Department was the one thing needed. After a careful survey of the field, the reform was commenced. Captain George Miller, of the Second Precinct, the Apollo of the police force, was arraigned upon various charges, and finally forced into a resignation. After the immolation of Miller upon the altar of municipal virtue, seven sergeants of police were called upon to answer to various charges preferred. They were tried, and all were found to be unfit for the positions with which the city had honored them. Some of them could not read or write; some of them could not operate the telegraph instruments in the station-houses where they made their headquarters; some of them were in the habit of taking their fair ladies to see the drama, and nearly all of them visited saloons where liquors were sold with far greater frequency than was consistent with good order and decorum. All of the seven sergeants were found guilty of the charges preferred against them on the best of evidences. General Stiles, City Attorney, who conducted the prosecution, expressed the opinion that if the sergeants were discharged, and saw fit to take their case into the Courts, the evidence was sufficient to convict them there. It was voted to discharge them, Talcott and Rehm voting for, Sheridan against that measure. After this course was resolved upon, and before it could be carried out, an outside pressure was brought to bear in their favor. Petitions were drawn up and signed by their friends, and the Commissioners were button-holed in the street, and presented with the liveliest appeals for their sympathy.

TALCOTT WEAKENS.

Rehm stood his ground manfully, and insisted that the public good required that the policemen should go without standing upon the order of their going. Talcott insisted that some of them, at least, should be retained.

Sergeants Mergenthaler and Clayton were removed from the Twenty-second Street Station, their stars taken away, and they were virtually discharged. Hood, who had been proved guilty of going to the theatre with women when supposed to be on duty, and who was virtually dismissed, was transferred from the Archer Avenue Station to the Armory; and Lull, one of the most competent sergeants in the city, whose services were needed in the most important place, was sent from the Armory to fill the vacancy. Talcott went to Rehm and asked him if he would agree to withdraw the charges against the sergeants, and permit them to resign. Rehm asked him if Douglass, one of the most useless officers in the service, would resign if this were done. Talcott said yes. Rehm then assented to this course of proceeding. Burdell, a German sergeant, inefficient on account of his ignorance of the English language, agreed to do the same thing. The resignations were to take effect on the 1st of April. On that day Rehm asked Talcott if the resignations were to be handed in. Talcott said Burdell would resign, but the only difficulty about Douglass was that he was going to contest the case in the Courts. He thought "Bill would do well enough up there where he was. He guessed he would let him stay." It is hardly necessary to remind our readers, who read the testimony adduced before the Commissioners, that this officer was proved to be thoroughly incompetent. He could not use the station house telegraphy, and was totally worthless on general principles.

THE BACKWARD MOVEMENT.

From this point the work of reform began to go backward. Wells Sherman was put on the retired list, and the question of a successor was discussed. Rehm wanted to make a clean sweep and turn out Kennedy, Police Superintendent, and Captain Hickey. Talcott resisted, with characteristic obstinacy. He wanted to put French in Sherman's place, although he had never been a patrolman, and knew scarcely anything about the service. He is supposed to have been moved to this by the fact that French was a relative of Brown, who resigned in favor of Talcott, when the latter gentleman was appointed to office. French had no qualifications for the place, and should not have been mentioned in connection with the position. Besides his inexperience, he is a slow, unwieldy man, a great objection in a position where physical activity is most essential.

THE QUARREL

between Talcott and Rehm commenced about two weeks ago, and originated first from difference of opinion about appointing a Deputy Superintendent. Rehm wanted to turn out Kennedy and appoint Dr. Ben. Miller Superintendent, and Joe Dixon Deputy Superintendent. At a private meeting he made a motion to go into the election of a Deputy Superintendent, and named Dixon for the place. Talcott got mad and swore, "by the gods," that he didn't propose to put Joe Dixon into that place, and accused Rehm of forcing the business. Rehm retorted that Talcott himself first suggested Dixon for the place. Talcott denied the impeachment, and the lie passed. Talcott didn't believe in going outside of the regular force, when there were good men enough inside. He believed Charley French was just the man for the situation.

Rehm suggested that Hickey then was the man, he being the senior Captain.

"I won't vote for any d——d Irishman," said the venerable Talcott.

At this point Sheridan bristled up, and showed his teeth to the enemy of his nation. He recapitulated the many services of Irishmen to this country, and waxed eloquent over what his brothers from the Green Isle had done during the war of the rebellion.

The war of words was loud and long, and the meeting finally broke up in a row without accomplishing anything.

Talcott is supposed to have apologized to Sheridan for the insult to his nation, and since that time the two have been working together, their only object seeming to be to circumvent and thwart Rehm. When the discharge of Kennedy has been proposed, Talcott was wont to say that he guessed Kennedy was doing well enough, or was competent enough, and it was useless to make a change. So this police dead-lock has continued, until Mr. Rehm, thoroughly tired out with the obstinacy of his colleagues, and the marvellous inconsistency of Talcott especially, has concluded to resign. These difficulties, although his chief, were not his only motive. He lived on the North side before the fire, and having lost his home at that time, moved to Lake View. He is doubtful if he has not lost his citizenship, and can legally hold office. Business also has demands upon him, which cannot well be resisted.

THE PECULIARITIES OF "OLD TALCOTT"

are exciting much amusement among those who know him. He is talkative, fussy, boastful, dictatorial, and much more inclined to promise than to perform. He has a pretended desire to see all the vice that is going on under the surface, and accordingly sometimes accompanies the police in their wanderings among the faro banks, brothels, and other haunts of vice with which Chicago abounds. He is now supposed to be pretty well posted. What "Old Talcott" don't know about the wicked ways of this metropolis is now thought to be hardly worth knowing.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR. REHM

will be handed in to the County Commissioners next Monday. The suggestion which he has made in regard to the salary of the Commissioners, and the way in which the business of that department should be managed, is well worthy of consideration. In the withdrawal of Mr. Rehm, the public will lose their only efficient and useful Commissioner in the Board. Mr. Rehm has had great and varied experience in the police business, which, coupled with his sterling common sense, peculiarly fitted him for the office of Police Commissioner. Whom his successor will be is not yet known, but Colonel Ezra Taylor and William Vocke, ex-member of the Legislature, are both spoken of for the position. It makes but little difference who obtains the place so long as "Old Talcott" and Sheridan are in the Board. A glance at the career of the former since he became a Police Commissioner shows that he has failed to accomplish that which he promised to do. Instead of reorganizing the police force he has disorganized it by going into open court and abusing officers in the presence of the public, by swearing at them in the Board and out of it, by not knowing anything about police business by his injudicious preferences, and by his insufferable egotism.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

The Reform School.

Mayor Medill yesterday received a letter from Governor Palmer, giving notice that the Board of Guardians of the State Reform School at Pontiac, will meet next week, when the State Superintendent of Public Charities will be authorized to receive at that institution the inmates of the Chicago Reform School, as soon as the Mayor appoints the proper officer to attend to the transfer. Of the sixty inmates of the Reform School in this city, twenty, having committed offences under the statute, are subject to transfer, while the remainder will have to be set at liberty, as there is no authority for confining them in the State institution. The transfer of the inmates is to be made at the expense of the city of Chicago, and next week the Reform School buildings and grounds will be ready to be possessed by the county, whose property they now are. Hereafter, unruly boys will have to be sent to the Bridewell, while those convicted of felony will be sentenced to the State Reform School.

Personal Items.

Mr. Thomas Tracy, one of the editors of the New Orleans *Republican*, was in the city yesterday, and left for Wisconsin last evening. He will soon return here.

—Lewis Praidesjewsky had his leg broken in a runaway accident, on North Wells street, between Eugenie and Lowe streets, Tuesday evening. He resides at No. 261 Lake street.

—For once "hangman's day" is to be cheated of its time-honored observance. Judge Rogers seems to have forgotten that Friday was entitled to extra consideration in this regard, for he has sentenced Gregori Peri to be hung on Tuesday, the 28th inst.

—The efficiency and successful ministration of the noble relief furnished by the Order of Odd Fellows to their destitute in this city the past winter, has been in great measure due to the untiring energy of E. B. Sherman, Esq., who, acting as Secretary, has devoted himself wholly to the work. Having acquitted himself of this duty, he now returns to the practice of law.

—The following names were registered at the Grand Central yesterday: Wilder Smith and family, Rockford; Walter J. Hays and wife, Clinton, Iowa; Henry A. Tidd, New York; A. W. Lee, Clearfield, Pa.; C. S. Barrett, Cleveland, O.; James W. Bull, Pittsfield, Mass.; N. F. Nathans, Portsmouth, N. H.; C. S. Maltby, Baltimore, Md.; E. W. Townsend, New Haven, Conn.; A. V. Kautz, United States army; Samuel Beiting, Elgin.

—Professor J. Troll, of Belleville, Ill., has recently invented an Automatic Tellurian, which is a very great improvement on every other instrument ever brought out for the purpose of illustration the relative movements of the sun, earth and moon, and changes of the seasons, from the time of Lord Orrery downwards. It contains also the advantage of a clock, thus showing the lunar phases, her varying distance from the earth, and the anomalistic motion of the earth in connection with the time of the day for any desired meridian. It is simple, as well as comprehensive.

Yesterday's Fires.

At half-past 6 o'clock last evening, fire was discovered in the rear portion of the three story frame building Nos. 341 and 343 South Canal street, owned and occupied as a sash, door, blind and moulding factory, by F. H. Roelle & Son. An alarm was promptly sounded from Box 345. The Marshal and his Assistants and the district steamers responded to the summons as promptly as possible, but, before the streams began to play, the flames had made such progress in the building that it was found that nothing could be saved. The movements of the pipemen were so well directed, however, that in less than half an hour after the "nozzles" were turned toward the burning structure, all danger of a large fire had been averted. Messrs. Roelle & Son had on hand a stock of raw and manufactured material, valued at between $12,000 and $15,000. This was entirely destroyed. The machinery, valued at $15,000, was precipitated from the different stories to the basement, where it lies concealed in the ruins. The extent of the damage done to this particular branch of the stock cannot be correctly estimated, but it is supposed to be about $5,000. The building, a new one, was erected at a cost of $6,000, and is about half destroyed. The insurance is small, owing to the difficulties experienced in inducing companies to take risks on a wood-manufacturing business. The policies amount to $5,000, $1,500 of which is in the Lycoming, of Erie, and $1,500 in another company, whose name could not be learned. The proprietors believe that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

The alarm from Box 324 at half-past 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon was caused by the appearance of fire in the two-story frame building No. 157 South Peoria street, owned and occupied as a residence by L. Solomon. The house was damaged to the extent of $100; insurance unknown. The furniture was removed without injury. A defective chimney caused the fire.

Inquests, Past and Prospective.

An inquest was held at Hyde Park yesterday on the body of an octogenarian named William Andrews, who died from injuries received on the previous afternoon, by being run into by a locomotive belonging to the Michigan Central Railroad Company. Mr. Andrews was standing on the track when the train approached him. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and suggested the authorities of the town to pass an act regulating the speed at which trains should run within its limits. The Illinois Central Company was requested to station a flagman at the Oak street crossing.

Mr. Andrews was an old and respected resident in this vicinity. He was the father-in-law of Mr. Baker, of the firm of Comstock & Baker, commission merchants in this city.

To-day the Coroner will hold an inquest on the body of Thomas Christian, a Polander, aged 40, who was run over and killed, yesterday morning, by the Kenosha train. Nothing is known of the accident, except that it occurred about half a mile north of Rosehill Cemetery. Deceased leaves a family, consisting of a wife and six children, who reside on Noble street, in the North Division. The body lies at the dead-house. An inquest would have been held yesterday, but for the absence of important witnesses.

Robbed and Stabbed in Daylight.

A young man named Herbert Whittaker, employed by the *Evening Post* in the capacity of carrier, was assaulted and knocked down by three men, at the corner of Harrison and Aberdeen streets, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while delivering papers on his route. While two of the ruffians held him, the third went through his pockets, finding nothing but a silver watch, which he appropriated. Herbert was then released, and the robbers ran away. Nothing daunted by the fact that superior force was opposed to him, the victim of this daring daylight outrage pursued his assailants with the intention of recovering his property. He succeeded in overtaking the one who had the watch, and in the effort to get it back was stabbed in the side by the thief, who had drawn a large pocket-knife during the struggle. A gentleman who attempted to assist Whitaker toward the close, was shot at by one of the gang, but escaped injury. The three highway robbers escaped, and Whittaker, whose wound is not serious, was taken home. It might be proper to inquire, where were the police while this lawless work was going on?

Must Have Their Drinks.

The driver and conductor of the "Black Maria" have a cheerful habit of pulling up in front of a saloon, winding the reins around the brake handle, and going in to take a drink, leaving the vehicle, with its load of Bridewell birds, wholly unwatched and unprotected on the street, not to mention the danger of a terrific runaway by the four spirited and powerful horses which are left unhitched. Great crowds of curious people take advantage of the opportunity, and hold animated conversations with the occupants of the omnibus, who are naturally anxious to get to the Bridewell as soon as possible and help make brick with which to rebuild Chicago. The driver and his assistant are in no such hurry, frequently loitering in the saloon for fifteen or twenty minutes, while their cargo of vagrants are cursing and sweltering inside the crowded 'bus. What with the chances for the escape of the prisoners, the danger of a runaway, and the offence to public decency involved in the operation, there would seem to be ground for action on the part of the authorities.

The Late Andrew Schall.

At a regular meeting of the Directors of the German National Bank, held on the 10th inst., Mr. Henry Greenbaum in the Chair, and Herman Schaffner Secretary, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Divine Providence to summon to Himself from our midst our friend and associate, Andrew Schall; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in his death the German National Bank has lost an efficient Director, society one of its most useful and most exemplary members, Chicago one of its oldest and most respected citizens, and we, his associates in this institution, one whose character and memory we shall ever cherish with pride and admiration.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family our most heartfelt sympathies and expression of deep sorrow, in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this bank, and that a copy of them be furnished to his family, and published.

Horse-Racing on Washington Street.

It is not without abundant reason that a correspondent complains as below, and it should serve as a reminder to the police authorities that, inasmuch as residents and pedestrians must cross that street once in a while, their lives and limbs are entitled to the protection which can alone be afforded by the faithful enforcement of the ordinance relating to fast driving:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Have the residents and pedestrians on West Washington street no rights, feelings, or lives, that horse-jockeys are bound to respect? Last evening the races terminated about 8 p. m., by smashing two buggies, dashing to the ground one horse jockey, and the runaway of one horse with a buggy attached, minus the driver. If the police are powerless to put a stop to these evening races, I would suggest a relief committee or toll-gate, with a grand stand, at Union Park.

A WASHINGTONIAN.

Obituary.

Mr. Theo. Kraeff, of the firm of Kraeff, Roelle & Co., one of our oldest and most respected German citizens, died on Thursday night of heart disease, at his residence, in Dalton. Mr. Kraeff settled in Chicago in 1848, and, by his genial manner, strict honesty, and close attention to business, acquired a fine competency. His residence, on North LaSalle street, and splendid conservatory thereto attached, was, before the fire, one of the principal attractions of the North Side. At the time of his death he was President of the Union Copper Distilling Company, and was superintending works to take the place of the fine structure on the corner of Cass and Kinzie streets, which was destroyed by our late great fire. The bereavement is the greater as he was daily expecting the return of his oldest daughter from Europe, where she has been for the past four years, to be educated. Chicago can ill afford to lose so worthy a citizen.

The Lecture Thursday Evening.

The generous management of the Union Park Congregational Church opened their beautiful audience room on Thursday evening for the delectation of our lecture-goers, the occasion being a lecture given by our gifted home orator, Luther Laflin Mills. The youthful speaker was introduced by Rev. C. D. Helmer, and received by the expectant audience with hearty applause. His subject, "The Man of Good Cheer," was handled with rare ability, and presented in the most happy manner. But few essayists succeed in presenting their subject in such varied and pleasing forms, and very few speakers possess the subtle art of delighting their hearers by a style so faultless and a delivery so finished. Mr. Mills, in no slight degree, succeeds in supplementing the writings of Carlyle, and evidently has not studied Bacon to no purpose. We are pleased to learn that it is his intention to continue in the profession he has so auspiciously entered, and for which his endowments so eminently fit him.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 134 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for gentle; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, May 10.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	50° F	......	......	To 3 p. m.
7:00 a. m.	58	29.32	N. E. h.	......
2:00 p. m.	58	29.36	N. E. h.	.01
7:00 p. m.	55	29.03	N. E. g.	inches.

Everything.

—The eight annual meeting of the Illinois State Dental Society will be held on Tuesday next, the 14th inst., in the lecture room of Plymouth Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court.

—A child, 3 years of age, wandered away from No. 263 Prairie avenue, yesterday afternoon, and its parents are very anxious to know of its whereabouts.

—About half-past 6 o'clock last evening John Devlin, residing at No. 347 West Twelfth street, was run over by a horse and buggy near the corner of Canal and Harrison streets. His left shoulder was dislocated.

—Last evening at about 6 o'clock, James Twohey, a boy 13 years of age, had his foot badly crushed in jumping off a moving freight train at the corner of Union and Kinzie streets. Amputation will be necessary. The injured boy lives at No. 223 Ewing street.

—Yesterday was pay-day for the employes in the street, sewer, and water departments of the Board of Public Works. Paymaster Johnson had on hand about $30,000 with which to foot the labor bills for April, but will probably have very much less by to-night.

—The Board of Public Works are disturbed with reference to an iron fire-proof roof for the Water Works. They made a trip to the Illinois Central round house and machine shops yesterday afternoon for the purpose of inspecting the roofs of those establishments, something similar to the plan of which will probably be adopted.

—The Board of Underwriters, at their meeting last Thursday, made up a temporary schedule of minimum rates, which will have to answer until they can make out their tables of specific rates for the various kinds of buildings, etc. The only specific rates fixed were those on elevators. The table will be published.

—The South Chicago City Railway Company has placed upon its line the handsomest summer car ever seen in this city. It is seated with eighteen cane-bottomed chairs, which are so arranged as to afford plenty of standing room. By an entirely new contrivance, the bell-pull can be reached from any of the seats without entailing the trouble of standing up. The sides of the car, which are open from the floor to the roof, are protected by a silver-plated rail.

—Mayor Medill is daily in receipt of a large number of letters, complaining of violations of the fire ordinance. Many of these prove to be unfounded, and only go to show a general lack of information as to the boundaries and general requirements of the ordinance. A case in point is a letter received yesterday from an indignant property-owner, who declares that hundreds of wooden buildings are being put up within the fire limits. In proof of the assertion, he cites five frame cottages being erected on Eighteenth street, between Union and Halsted streets. It happens that this locality is outside the fire limits by a block and a half. Parties should be sure they are right before they lodge their complaints.

—An unlimited number of phenomena, in the shape of half dead-and-alive trees, can be seen on the North side, in the vicinity of Washington Park and the wonderful Ogden house. The sides which fronted the fire are charred to cinder from the roots up, and consequently devoid of life. The heat, however, seems to have penetrated the trees but a few inches, as the opposite sides are full of sap, and the branches green with leaves. In the same neighborhood there are a large number of fine trees which miraculously escaped the general destruction, and are now clothed in the brightest tints of the season. They present a strange contrast to the leafless and disfigured trunks which surround them.

A MARITAL ENTANGLEMENT.

A Woman Said to Have Married Thrice Into the Same Family—Strange Stories of Connubial Felicity.

From the New York World, May 8.

A case was brought before Justice Cox, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, which it is expected will develop facts of a decidedly racy character. The story, as told thus far, is to the effect that about three years ago a young man, named Alexander Ould, fell in love with a Miss Lizzie Brownell. Lizzie at that time was about 35 years of age, and of a remarkably prepossessing appearance, and had already numbered her conquests about town by the score. She apparently reciprocated Ould's affection, and when he proposed matrimony to her she consented. They made an extensive wedding tour through the Southern States, her appearance everywhere attracting general attention. They finally arrived at New Orleans and put up at one of the principal hotels there. They had not been there a great while when, it is alleged, the other guests of the house complained to the landlord of the improper conduct of Mrs. Ould, both in the hotel and on the street, and the landlord gave the newly wedded pair notice to leave. They packed up and came back to New York, where they lived together for about nine months. Their married life, it is said, was not as pleasant as it might have been, and finally Ould made up his mind to leave his wife, but she having obtained knowledge to that effect had him arrested one night while he was in bed, and the next morning he was sent on the island for a year, by a magistrate who was then sitting on the judicial bench at the Tombs. During his confinement Mrs. Ould succeeded in obtaining a divorce with alimony. Not long after this, having assumed her original name of Brownell, she became acquainted with an uncle of Ould's named George J. Smith, a lawyer at No. 12 Chambers street, and likewise Marshal in one of the District Courts in this city. Smith is worth about $200,000, of which fact Mrs. Ould, *nee* Brownell, was supposed to be aware. She, it is said, professed to have conceived a violent attachment for him, and Smith after a short courtship married her. At that time he, it is affirmed, was not aware of what had taken place between her and Ould, and that a subsequent knowledge of the facts brought on recriminations and quarrelling, which culminated in Smith abruptly leaving his wife, having previously settled a handsome sum of money on her. After the separation Lizzie returned to her old associations. Then, it is said, she wrote a note to Smith's son James, a young man of about twenty-five, requesting him to call on her. She at that time was living at 238 Greene street. James, it is alleged, soon became a constant visitor at her house, and, finally, after a three months' courtship he, too, married her. When James married her, it is stated, he professed to be utterly ignorant of the connection which had existed between her and his father, and the old gentleman, ascertaining his son's marriage, explained matters, and, it is said, endeavored to induce him to leave his wife, but without avail, and that his father then disowned him. On last Saturday evening James, becoming enraged at his wife for some reason, gave her, it is stated, a violent beating. She applied for a warrant, which was placed in the hands of Officer McCormack, of the court squad, and he succeeded yesterday morning in arresting James. When the parties interested were brought before Judge Cox, Mr. Smith, the father of James, was present, and he immediately broke forth into a torrent of invectives against Lizzie. Smith's counsel stated that he would be unable to defend the case before the latter part of the week, and pleaded for a postponement. At the examination it is expected a charge of bigamy will be preferred against Lizzie, and racy developments are expected. Justice Cox held James in $1,000 to answer, and the bail was promptly furnished by his father.

A Strange Case.

From the Washington Chronicle.

Fifty years ago, in a little town in Delaware, a lad aged 19, and bearing the name of Charles Draper,—only recently left fatherless, and believing himself wronged in the patrimonial estate by his step-mother and her children,—waged fierce feud with the latter occupants of his early home, and was even betrayed, by passionate sense of injury, into striking the eldest of his step-brothers. For this offence of hot blood he paid a heavy penalty; for it gave the incensed lady and her family an opportunity to brand him with ignominy. They had him "bound over to keep the peace" toward them, and when, in his accumulated wrath at this, he uttered threats, they caused him to be cast into jail. A high-spirited, imperious nature, he took this disgrace, as he deemed it, so bitterly to heart, that from the moment of his introduction into prison quarters his whole character seemed to change. He did not care, he said, ever to leave the jail, now that the shameful brand was upon him; and if he should go forth again it would only be to return soon again with greater desert of imprisonment.

In short, Charles Draper, partly by his own action, remained in jail at Georgetown for no less than 13 years. He was in his 33d year when Judge Edward Wooten, one of the associates of the Sussex County Court, became acquainted with and interested in his curious case, and caused him to be discharged. The same humane magistrate gave him such aid in law, too, as to enable him to recover about $8,000 from his father's estate; but the now morose, broken-spirited man retained no ambition for life, and instead of undertaking any honorable career became barkeeper in a hotel. That vitiation of appetite had nothing to do with this selection is proved by the fact that, although a barkeeper for over twenty-five years, in the whole remainder of his broken life Draper never drank a drop of liquor, used tobacco, or ever uttered a coarse phrase.

Draper lately died. He had increased his little inheritance from $8,000 to more than four times that amount, and bequeathed every cent to the kind Judge who had befriended him when he was heartsick and in prison.

OUT FOR GREELEY.

Prominent Brooklyn Democrats Declaring for Greeley and the Liberal Republican Nominees.

From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle (Democratic).

The nomination of Horace Greeley for President has met with a hearty indorsement from many men of both parties in this city, and, judging from the feeling which now prevails, he will both astonish and gratify his friends. A reporter of the *Eagle* called on some representative men for the purpose of learning their views in regard to his nomination.

Senator Henry C. Murphy, the Nestor of the party in this country, is heartily in favor of the indorsement by the Democratic National Convention of the ticket of the Cincinnati Liberal Republican National Convention, viz.: Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown. Senator Murphy will likely be a delegate at large to the Democratic National Convention in the interest of the "National Reform ticket."

The Hon. John C. Jacobs, the Democratic leader of the Assembly, while waiting with becoming patience and respect for the action of the Democratic party in its regular organizations, does not hesitate to throw his active and considerable influence in favor of the Greeley-Brown ticket.

Assemblymen Moseley and Roche also favor the Democrats supporting Mr. Greeley. Major Moseley on Saturday met a lot of representative Utica Democrats, just from their city, who stated that they and Messrs. Seymour, Kernan, and others, also favor the ratification of Mr. Greeley's nomination. If this be correct, and Major Moseley was so informed, then the hayloft and cheese-press Democracy are as one with the city Democracy in support of Greeley.

Ex-Mayor Kalbfleisch is reported as saying that he had been opposed to Horace Greeley for forty years, but would support him now in preference to Grant.

Mr. George Kinkel, who may be considered a leading man among the Germans, said: "I believe Mr. Greeley is a strong man among the Germans, and that many will vote for him, even if the Democrats nominate another candidate, which I hope will not be done."

William C. Kingsley, Esq., believes that the first need is a better administration of the Government, and that Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown will supply that need, if the Democracy are progressive and sensible enough to support the ticket.

Mr. Hugh McLaughlin, being asked his opinion of the nomination and the position of the Democratic party, answered: "The Liberal Republicans have charged the Grant Administration with corruption, and have nominated Mr. Greeley on principle as an honest man. The issues which have hitherto existed in Presidential campaigns are dead now, and the coming contest is to be between corruption and honesty. As there are no party questions now to settle, I think the Democratic party can consistently indorse Mr. Greeley, and as their votes would tell strongest for him, it would not be advisable to nominate a third candidate."

The Democratic primaries will be held tonight to elect delegates to a Convention to elect delegates, to Rochester. There is no doubt that such delegates will be chosen as will send nine live Democrats to the Rochester Convention in favor of Horace Greeley, and that the delegates from Kings County to the National Democratic Convention, six in number, will also be unanimously in favor of Horace Greeley. There is no doubt Kings County will give Greeley 25,000 majority, and will elect nine Assemblymen and three Congressmen of conservative opinions next fall, in line with National reform.

The Democracy of Kings County are in fact for Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown *en masse*. Leaders and followers think alike on this matter. The usual surprise and humor had currency first. The real strength of the ticket is now appreciated. It is also appreciated that a separate nomination by the Democratic party will only be playing tender to Grant.

VICTOR HUGO'S NEW VOLUME.

L'Annee Terrible.

From the New York Evening Post.

A correspondent writes to us from Paris the following interesting account of Victor Hugo's new volume of "The Terrible Year," which is at this moment the general topic of comment in Parisian circles:

PARIS, April 29, 1872.

M. Victor Hugo has wielded a prolific pen since his return to Paris. Besides the work named above, which appeared day before yesterday, he has four other works in press, which will appear successively. They are "Le Theatre en Liberte," "Les Quatre Vents de l'Esprit," "Dieu" and "La Fin de Satan"—six volumes in all. The "Four Winds of the Mind" is divided into four books, characterized respectively as lyric, dramatic, epic, and satiric. "The Theatre in Liberty" is doubtless suggested by the representation in Paris, after its interdiction, of "Ruy Blas;" but he who argues that the theatre here is free because "Ruy Blas" is permitted, either is unacquainted with the facts or has a narrow conception of dramatic liberty.

"L'Annee Terrible," a handsome octavo volume of 400 pages, is made up, as the title should indicate, of various poems suggested by the recent afflictions of France. Some of them were published at the time they were written, but most of them are new, or newly printed. The book is divided into months, beginning with August, 1870, and continuing one year, or until the Commune was fairly crushed. Accordingly, the poet had to deal not only with foreign foes, but also with domestic incendiaries; and though he was not classed as a Communist, it is not probable that the portions suppressed, as he says, on account of the state of siege, were suppressed because of undue severity towards the Montmartre leaders.

The dedication is characteristic: *A Paris, Capitale des Peuples*. A similar vein of *Chauvinisme* runs through the book, but one can pardon it since it sets off more advantageously the poet's fine genius, when he gets it under control. Indeed, at its worst, Victor Hugo's poetry is more rational and more moderate than his prose; and there is some justice in the remark of a French critic that "the author of 'Les Miserables' spoilt a good poet to make a poor prosateur." The genuine old Conservatives of Paris, who detest Victor Hugo's political principles, and consequently his romances, will go into ecstacies over his Red Republican poetry. "L'Annee Terrible" is no exception to the rule. It is already having a tremendous sale.

In general, it may be said that the poet follows the course of events during the months covered by the volume. Thus from August to December he occupies himself with the theory of the war, the merits of the combatants, the iniquities of the empire, &c. The writing along here is subdued, serious, and lofty. In the month of September, the chief poem is entitled "Choice Between the Two Nations," and it is noticeable from the fine example which it affords of poetical climax. M. Hugo first addresses "Germany" in two pages of candid and just eulogy for her contributions to civilization; but when he turns to France he can only cry out, "*Oh, ma mere!*" and rush, as it were, to the maternal bosom.

In November appeared Mr. George Bancroft's famous letter to Bismarck, and that called forth from Victor Hugo's fierce philippic, in which the poet's censure is visited on a person no less eminent than the President of the United States himself. The provocation was the proclamation of neutrality, but it was left unassailed till the cold weather of December, when the author may have been obliged to get into a passion to furnish bodily warmth. At any rate, the poem is a very foolish performance. The burden of the whole one hundred lines may be found in these three:

France loved America and drew her sword
And poured out all for her deliverance,
And now America has stabbed *la France*.

That a savage, he continues, should throw himself at the feet of the King of Prussia, is not strange; but that the nation which represents right incarnate before Europe, the nation in which lives a heroic world, should basely stoop to flatter mere power like that of Germany, is sickening. It ought to make blush Madison, Jefferson, Adams, Lincoln, and Washington. It does not occur to the poet that it was Washington who first vindicated for us the right to keep out of European brawls, nor would it have changed his verse if it had. Something may be forgiven an illogical poet. Unfortunately, M. Hugo's silly prejudices are not confined to the poets of France.

As the Germans closed around Paris the poet's frenzy grew more and more violent. The devoted city became "France" and the "Universe;" "The arm of a giant holding a sword;" "Soul of the Earth;" "L'Avertisseur" and "L'Eclaireur;" and the "France is the Future, while Germany is the Past."

By far the finest poetic touches in the book are those where the poet turns aside from his bombastic *Chauvinisme* to some pathetic little incidents of the siege or thoughts suggested by the siege. Such are the poems "A l'Enfant malade pendant le Siege," "Du Haut de la Muraille de Paris," "Avant la Conclusion du Traite," a protest against the terms of peace; "Le Deuil," "Les Precurseurs." But the *chef d'œuvre* in the volume is a plaintive poem of some twenty stanzas, which introduces some of the personal and family griefs of the poet,—an elegiac so tender and beautiful that I might seek to give an English equivalent for several of its stanzas, did not the grace and music of Victor Hugo's poetry render a translation of it impossible.

HAMLIN, [illegible]
W. Madison [illegible]
Monday [illegible]
25 pieces Bl[illegible]
Double-Fa[illegible]
Unprece[illegible]
Fine [illegible]
Embroiderie[illegible]
Our En[illegible]
In order to keep [illegible]
103 M[illegible]
"BURNT[illegible]
'Dolly[illegible]
Black Silk[illegible]
Parasols[illegible]
Prices[illegible]
HUNT, B[illegible]
103 Madi[illegible]
ROBT B. [illegible]
158 Twe[illegible]
Robt. B. [illegible]
CLOSIN[illegible]
GOING O[illegible]
Commencing [illegible] entire stock o[illegible] sale prices.
COA[illegible]
PIG[illegible]
C[illegible]
Lake Sup[illegible] Charcoal a[illegible] Lump, Leh[illegible] Lackawann[illegible] lots to sui[illegible] rates.
ROGE[illegible]
144[illegible]
SCOTCH IRO[illegible]
LAKE SU[illegible]
BLOSS[illegible]
A. B. [illegible]
376 V[illegible]
A [illegible]
NEW[illegible]
Trib[illegible]
15 S[illegible]